The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6065. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OCCUPIED PARIS.

Reception of the Invaders by the Inhabitants.

Gloomy Crowds and Closed Public and Private Buildings.

The Guards Prevent Violence With Difficulty.

The German Emperor Not to Enter the Humiliated Capital.

Return of the French Government as Early as Practicable.

OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

Entrance to the City on the Previous Night—Barricades Erected and Maintained—The Crowds Sad and Silent as the Hours March In—Shops Closed and Newspapers Suppressed—The National Guard Disarmed with Difficulty.

LONDON, March 1.—There was much agitation in several quarters of Paris last night, and barricades were erected in the northern and eastern faubourgs. It is stated that they are only guarantees lest the Germans should overstep the assigned limits of occupation. The Governor of Paris is represented to have said he could only rely upon a certain number of the National Guard and troops of the line for interposition between the Germans and the populace.

LONDON, March 2.—Reports from Paris to yesterday evening state that the barricades between the Germans and the French were maintained. Immense crowds were in the streets, but they were sad and silent. No newspapers were published and the shops were closed. The National Guard at one time threatened to disobeyorders and threw themselves on the Germans; but they were dissuaded from the rash attempt.

The German forces in occupation of the north-western part of the city numbered 30,000 men, and was taken from the Sixteenth Prussian and the First Bavarian Corps.

The dividing lines were guarded by French and German soldiers.

Cause of the Army of Occupation—A Commission Appointed to Hear Complaints—The Emperor Not to Enter the City—The Crown Prince to Conduct the Review—No Disturbance of Any Kind.

LONDON, March 2.—Paris dispatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, to prepare quarters. At 8½ o'clock the Palais d'Industrie was occupied. Some battalions soon afterward paraded in the Place de la Concorde. But a small number of the inhabitants were present, and no demonstrations were made.

There was soon a line of German troops along the Seine from the Pont du Jour to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. Horse patrols circulated and occupied their quarters. No acts of depredation were committed.

The main body of occupation formed at Longchamps and in the Bois de Boulogne, where a review was held, and entered Paris at noon. The Emperor's staff are quartered at the Palace of the Elysée. Gen. KARNECKE commands the army of occupation.

A Prussian military commission has been established to receive the complaints of the inhabitants who have deserted the occupied quarters of the city. The public buildings have also been deserted and are closed. The Emperor declares he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will therefore review the German Army.

The Emperor and Empress on a Tour of Inspection—Announcement of the Entry by Minister Washburne.

VERSAILLES, March 1.—The Emperor and Empress have just returned from Longchamps, where they inspected the Sixth and Eleventh Prussian and the First Bavarian Corps, 30,000 strong. The troops looked in excellent condition. The advanced guard entered Paris at 8 o'clock in the morning, without any disturbance.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following was received at the Department of State this morning:

PARIS, March 2, 1871—12:10 A. M.

Secretary Fish, Washington:

German entry into Paris peaceful and quiet. All quiet in the city.

(Signed) WASHBURNE.

RETURN OF PEACE.

Ratification of the Terms to be Exchanged Without Delay—The French Government to Return to Paris as Soon as Possible—Gens. Sherman and Forsyth.

BORDEAUX, March 2.—An envoy, bearing the vote of the Assembly accepting the preliminary conditions of peace, will reach Paris at noon today. Ratifications will be exchanged without delay, so that the German forces may withdraw from the city this evening.

The employes of the Department of the Interior will return to Paris on Saturday, and it is believed the entire Government will be transferred to Paris again as speedily as the execution of the Peace Convention will permit.

Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH, of the United States Army, have gone to Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Celebration of the Return of Peace at San Francisco—Ricciotti Garibaldi Claims the Prize for the First Prussian Flag Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The celebration by the Germans in honor of the restoration of peace is to be on a grand scale. The day has not yet been fixed. The city and State officers have been invited to participate, but they have not yet accepted.

The prize of $500, offered by the Frenchmen in California for the first Prussian battle-flag captured in the war, has been claimed for RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, who captured the flag of the Sixty-first Prussian Regiment, at Dijon, Jan. 23.... The Irish societies have determined to make a united effort on St. Patrick's Day to raise funds for the relief of the suffering people of France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Health of the King of Sweden—Opening of the German Parliament Again Postponed.

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—The Health of the King of Sweden is improving.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Opinion Nationale* says the meeting of the German Parliament has been postponed until the 20th of March.

WASHINGTON.

Rumors and Speculations About the New Congress—The Southern Pacific Railroad—No Hope for a Repeal of the Income Tax—Movements of the English Commissioners—The Senate and Revenue Bills—Status of House Williams—Appropriation Bills, and Progress Thereof.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There has been a breeze about the Capitol, today, concerning matters in the next Congress rather than in this. Numerous new and yet well-known faces have appeared on the scene, and the atmosphere has been thick with speculation and rumors touching upon the formation of the Committees of the next House, and particularly the Committee of Ways and Means. The interest centres in this Committee, and in its prospective chairman, most decidedly. Now the gossip goes to the effect that it was weeks ago decided by Speaker BLAINE that Gen. GARFIELD should be Chairman of that Committee. Today it is said that this arrangement has all been kicked over, and that Mr. BLAINE has been frightened out of his determination by the protectionists, who charge that GARFIELD'S selection is in the interest of revenue reform. At all events there is something in the wind. Here, all of a sudden, are WHITE, HOOPER and GROSVENOR, three free-trade editors, in close consultation, as though each had a large mad fox in his ear. They hope yet to get GARFIELD, so it is said, but also come down, coincidently Mr. SAM BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, who takes a hand in, and to-night it is reported that Mr. DAWES is to have the Ways and Means Chairmanship, if he will take it. This report is also colored by the fact that the Southern members are said to have made a demand upon Speaker BLAINE to reconstitute the Committees on Claims and Appropriations more liberally, which means take WARSHBURN and DAWES off, and put easy, pliable men in their places, so that the South may get its share of the people's money. Speaker BLAINE is not likely to lose his head in this direction, for he has nothing to lose, and everything to gain by resisting such demands. He never was in a position, and probably never will be again, where he had such complete opportunity to subserve the public interests only, to the exclusion of all personal considerations, and there is no doubt but that he will do his duty fearlessly. The success of the Administration depends largely upon the constitution of the Committees of the House, and such a Committee as that of Appropriations cannot be put in jeopardy by exchanging Mr. DAWES for any man less firm or less vigilant. The Ways and Means can be well filled with such a moderate protectionist as either Gen. GARFIELD or Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, present Chairman of Pacific Railroads, both of whom are able debaters, good parliamentarians, and men of unsullied integrity.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, this morning, agreed on a report, the substance of which is as follows: The House bill is modified so as to authorize the construction of a branch from New-Orleans by way of Alexandria and Shreveport, to connect with the main line. This will require about 920,000 additional acres of land. The Southern Pacific Railroad of California, which by a charter heretofore granted, is authorized to build a line 700 miles long, from San Francisco to the thirty-fifth parallel, is now authorized to build to the thirty-second parallel, about 320 miles further, by the route surveyed to connect with the main line of the Texas Pacific, and its grant is extended accordingly. The report will be presented to-morrow, and its fate in the House, in view of these additions, is somewhat doubtful, as Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Committee, is opposed to it in this shape.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER made a final effort in the House today to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the income tax, but failed worse than before, the vote standing yeas 91, nays 116, not only not two-thirds, but not even a majority. This, of course, is the end of the matter for this session. It will be tried again in the next Congress, but with what prospect, it is impossible to tell.

GEN. HOWARD VINDICATED.

The report of the Committee on Education and Labor, honorably acquitting Major Gen. HOWARD of all the charges brought against him under FERNANDO WOOD'S resolution, was adopted in the House today by yeas 194, nays 62.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

The British members of the Joint High Commission and their attachés dined together tonight, at the head-quarters of the Commission, in the Philp mansion, on K-street. Their number was enlarged by the arrival of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. After dinner they attended a reception for the Diplomatic Corps given by Sir EDWARD THORNTON. On Saturday they will dine a number of invited guests, and on Thursday of next week they will dine with the President. The English members of the Commission were at the Capitol today, with Minister THORNTON and Gen. SCHENCK. They first visited the Senate, where they were received upon the floor, and were introduced to a number of Senators. They next visited the House of Representatives, where they occupied the front seat in the Diplomatic gallery. After witnessing the proceedings from the gallery for some time, Gen. SCHENCK escorted the Commissioners to the floor of the House, where he presented them to a number of leading members.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

The Commissioners appointed to examine and report on the second, third and fourth twenty-mile sections of the road and telegraph line of the Oregon and California Railroad Company have made a statement that both the road and telegraph for those sections are of the first class and fully equipped. This makes eighty miles completed, the initial point being East Portland, Oregon. The President has ordered the issue of patents for the land granted to the Company by the law.

POWER OF THE SENATE OVER REVENUE BILLS.

Mr. SCOTT, in the Senate today, submitted the report of the Senate members of the Conference Committee on the income tax. The Senate is advised to hold to its right under the Constitution, to originate the resolution of repeal. The Committee takes the occasion of submitting its report to file a document giving the reasons which guided them. This opinion covers twenty-seven pages of legal cap paper, closely written, and reviews the precedents furnished by the practice of the British Parliament, the history of the adoption of the article of the Constitution whose meaning is in question, and an argument drawn from that history; the practice of Congress heretofore, and notes of commentators on the subject. The point involved is of more moment than may be thought at a first glance, and its correct settlement should be earnestly sought.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL.

Another new statue has come to the Capitol today, and will shortly be ustored and set up in the old Hall of Representatives. It is a gift to the National Gallery by Rhode Island, which State has been the first to respond to the invitation of Congress for each State to place two statues in the Capitol. The first, placed in position a year ago, was a statue of Gen. GREENE, by H. K. BROWN, the best statue in the Capitol, and undoubtedly the best portrait-statue in this country. The statue now presented is of ROGER WILLIAMS, and is thoroughly ideal, there being no portrait, nor even so much as a description of ROGER WILLIAMS' personal appearance, in existence. It is not so much as known whether he was tall or short, corpulent or spare; and the unveiling will be accompanied with much interest from the desire to see the embodiment of the sculptor's conceptions.

VISITORS.

The city continues full of visitors, and the hotels are crowded to overflowing. Among the arrivals today at the Arlington are Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New-York, with Mrs. Barnum, a charming bride; W. S. Grosvenor, of St. Louis; Gen. Kilburn Knox, of New-York; C. S. Bunnell and W. W. Clark, of New-Haven; E. T. Morgan and M. L. Sykes, Jr., of New-York; Hon. Thos. Kinsella, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee; Hon. T. F. Randolph and Gen. Perrine, of New-Jersey; Police Commissioner Henry Smith; Commissioner of Charities O. W. Brennan, and Mr. H. P. Farrington, of New-York.

RULERS OF THE DISTRICT.

The President today sent in a number of further appointments for the District of Columbia. They are marked by the same degree of excellence and fitness which characterized the selection of Governor. Gen. CHIPMAN, the new Secretary, won honorable fame in the war, and has since reaped here in the successful practice of his profession. On the Board of Public Works are men of integrity, energy, nerve and taste. Mr. MULLETT fills the requirement that one member shall be a civil engineer admirably, and his energy and skill, combined with the enterprise of men like SHEPHERD and BROWN, will soon have a telling effect in the improvement of the city. One member of the Board of Health is a prominent colored man, Prof. JNO. M. LANGSTON, who is at the head of the Law Department of Howard University. The others are well-known physicians and private citizens. The high character of these appointments causes a feeling of regret that the President has not always felt equally untrammeled in his selections.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN DANGER.

There is great danger that one, if not two, of the principal Appropriation bills may be lost for want of time. But thirty-six hours remain for the entire consideration by the Senate of the Sundry Civil bill, which contains twenty-five millions, and today Mr. DAWES reported that the first Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was unable to agree, and then proceeded to state the grounds of disagreement. These were the increased salaries for Judges of the United States Courts, the new State Department building, the proposed new park, the extension of the Capitol grounds, and the increased salaries of the Assistant Secretaries, Auditors, &c. Considerable discussion followed, particularly upon the necessity of a new building for the State Department, in which Gen. LOGAN indulged in his usual silly froth and foam about what he was pleased to term these outrageous expenditures. He seemed to be altogether oblivious of the part he played the other day in helping to log-roll through a million and a half for simply the beginning of various public buildings outside of Washington, and other schemes for Illinois and Missouri, to the extent of nearly a million more. In a few days Gen. LOGAN will be buried in the Senate, where his frothy declamation will be mainly of service in repelling the assaults of FRANK BLAIR. Subsequently a new Conference Committee was appointed—Messrs. DAWES, HOLMAN, and BURNDEY. It is possible that some concession may be made on the subject of a new State Department, but the bill will fail, if the conference goes beyond that.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill today, and passed it about 3 o'clock. The Fortification bill was taken up and concurred in without any amendments. The River and Harbor bill was promptly taken up. This bill, in the Senate, is, by custom, referred to the Commerce Committee, and is the only appropriation bill which is not given to the charge of the Appropriation Committee. The consideration of the bill was continued till the hour of recess, and taken up again in the evening session, and has passed at 10 o'clock. Mr. COLE has called up the Sundry Civil bill, and hopes to make considerable progress with it, before the end of the sitting. The Senate has confined itself today pretty closely to the work of making appropriations, and the prospect is now that the last Appropriation bill will be enacted into law before the expiration of the session day after to-morrow.

STOPPAGE FOR AN OVERPAYMENT.

The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, at the close of the war, were indebted to the United States for railway material. By a general order of the Quartermaster-General, the disbursing officer of the War Department was authorized to deduct thirty-three and one-third per cent. from the credits of the Railway Company against the Quartermaster's Department for the transportation of troops and supplies of the United States. In a settlement made with the Company, the disbursing officer failed to make the deduction, and allowed the over credits upon the Company's indebtedness. Afterward, by a decree of the United States Circuit Court, the Marshal for the District of Louisiana sold the railroad with all its franchises. The purchaser paid to the United States the balance due from the Railroad Company for material, but the over credit was not considered in the settlement. The Railroad Company having wound up its affairs, and ceased its corporate existence, the Second Controller decides that the only party, excepting the disbursing officer, to whom in any event, the Government could look for indemnification is the grantee of the United States Marshal; but that, as the terms of sale were in conformity with the decrees of the Court, the purchaser has a valid title as against the United States, and no trustee process, garnishment or attachment would lie for an indebtedness of the defunct Railroad Company to the United States. The stoppage was, therefore, properly made against the disbursing officer.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Caucuses of the Members Elect—Nomination of Officers of the House by Both Parties—The Old Encumbents Renominated by the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Republican members elect to the ensuing Congress held a caucus, to-night, in the hall of the House of Representatives for the nomination of officers, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, in the chair, and Representatives ARCHER and MAYNARD acting as Secretaries. Speaker BLAINE, Clerk of the House MCPHERSON, and Doorkeeper BUXTON, were severally nominated by acclamation. Sergeant-at-Arms GREENLY was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being for GREENLY, 78; Gen. HERRON, 58, and Col. STOKES, member of the present Congress, 18. There were two ballots for Postmaster; W. S. KING, the present incumbent, was [illegible] the second, the vote being—KING, [illegible] ELLSWOOD, of Michigan, 27; CYRIL H[illegible] and A. H. JONES, now a member from [illegible] Carolina, 11.

The Democrats [illegible] held their caucus in an old hall [illegible] Representatives tonight. Hon. FERNANDO [illegible] was chosen Chairman, and Representatives ADAMS, GETZ and SHOBEL, Secretaries. Seventy-six members elect were present. There were twenty absent. Mr. KERR, on the part of the Committee heretofore appointed to inquire as to the credentials of certain members, made a report of the facts with reference to the members from Mississippi, and to the case of Mr. TIFT, of Georgia. On motion of Mr. KERR the subject was, after a considerable debate, recommitted to the Committee with instructions to take such action upon the organization of the next House as they may deem expedient. On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the case of the Tennessee delegation was referred to the same Committee with similar instructions.

Representatives MORGAN, of Ohio, and COX, of New-York, having been respectively placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. RANDALL, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated GETZ, who, however, declined the nomination, expressing his thanks for the compliment. The caucus having balloted, Mr. MORGAN received the higher number of ballots, when the nomination was declared unanimous. The following-named gentlemen were then nominated by acclamation: for Clerk, JAMES G. BERRETT; Sergeant-at-Arms, NICHOLAS LEISURE; Door-keeper, OWEN THORNE; Postmaster, SEATON GALES; Chaplain, IGNATIUS T. COOPER.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL it was unanimously resolved that the Forty-second Congress ought to adjourn the first session at the earliest practicable time, and that those now present would continually vote to that end. The caucus then adjourned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Senators elect HENRY COOPER of Tennessee, and J. R. WEST of Louisiana, were presented, read and filed.

A REMONSTRANCE AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, presented a communication from the present and former members of the Legislature of Georgia, remonstrating against the character of the election of FOSTER BLODGETT as United States Senator from that State. It was ordered to be filed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Common Council of Philadelphia in favor of a repeal of the income tax, and a memorial of WM. J. RANDOLPH, President of the Working Men's Assembly, New-York, praying for relief from the alleged combination of large operators and transportation companies to enhance the price of coal. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

AN EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, offered a resolution calling on the President for any information communicated by the Legation at Constantinople, relating to the restrictions on the passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by ships of other nations. Adopted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Upon conclusion of the morning orders, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to take up his resolution for an investigation into the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad. Negatived—yeas 15, nays 29.

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Conference to which was referred the question at issue between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate a measure repealing the income tax, made a report that the Committee had failed to agree; advising the Senate to adhere to its position, and stating that no further conference is necessary. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee of the two Houses were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. It was so ordered.

NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill, and asked for the appointment of a new committee on the part of the House.

Messrs. Sawyer of South Carolina, Morrill of Vermont, and Thurman of Ohio, were appointed as the new Committee of the Senate.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Army and Naval Appropriation bills, and appointed the following Committees of Conference: On the Army bill—Messrs. Cole of California, Thayer of Nebraska, and Drake of Missouri. On the Naval bill—Messrs. Sprague of Rhode Island, Cragin of New-Hampshire, and Stockton of New-Jersey.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, was appointed on the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, vice THURMAN, excused.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and the various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, reducing the items were adopted, including an amendment limiting the total cost of the new Post-office and sub-Treasury building in Boston to $1,500,000; and also, an amendment limiting the aggregate amount of small contract-lettings to one newspaper in each State in which contracts are to be let.

Mr. COLE, of California, reported a new amendment making appropriations to supply deficiences in the items of compensation of clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurers in Baltimore and New-Orleans. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, moved an appropriation to provide for collecting, translating and publishing all the documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the Great Lakes in 1669, and including the exploration of the Rocky Mountains in 1670. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, commenting upon the large deficits in the bill for the Post-office Department, to which last year twenty-four million dollars were appropriated, receiving now an additional five millions, intimated that the regular Department expenditures were purposely underestimated in order to force political effect at elections. He understood the aggregate deficit under the bill amounted to nineteen millions.

Mr. COLE, of California, said it was impossible to state exactly the total amount, but that as reported from the Senate Committee, the estimate did not exceed ten millions.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said these deficiencies, though much larger under Democratic Administrations, were not then perceptible, inasmuch as under the loose practice of retaining balances in the Treasury, money intended for the use of one Department was diverted to the support of another without any settlement of accounts. Republican Administration had reformed this great abuse by substituting for it the present system of deficiency bills, whereby the actual expenditures of the Government were readily seen.

The bill then passed.

MORE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without amendment.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up. Pending its consideration the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 5 o'clock took a recess until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—To authorize the promulgation of regulations for the government of the army.

By Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island—For the recovery of damages for the loss of the sloop-of-war Peacock.

By Mr. CASSERLY, of California—To create ports of delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, in California.

By Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee—Appropriating $15,800 for the damage to the building and grounds of the East Tennessee University, caused by Federal troops during the war.

SUNDRY CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

DISAGREEMENT OF A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee of the two Houses had failed to agree, and, on his motion, a new Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate. The new Committee are Messrs. EDMUNDS, HARLAN and DAVIS.

Mr. SAWYER stated that the subjects of disagreement were the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts, the District Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, the establishment of the new Washington Park, involving the purchase of two squares of the Capital, and the increase of salaries of the heads of Bureaus, all of which were Senate amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN was in favor of the Senate receding from all these amendments, but would await the result of the appointment of a new committee.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then proceeded with as in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Commerce reported amendments making the following reductions, which were agreed to:

In the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Canal and St. Mary's River, Michigan, from $600,000 to $200,000.

For the improvement of Dominoes Rapids, from $275,000 to $200,000.

For the Falls of the Ohio River and the Louisville Canal, from $500,000 to $200,000.

For the East River, New-York, including Hell Gate, from $500,000 to [illegible].

The Committee also reported an amendment that the unexpended balance of appropriations of the River and Harbor Appropriation act of July 11, 1870, be reappropriated for the purposes therein specified. Adopted—yeas 29, nays 27.

The twenty-seventh section of the bill, directing the Secretary of War to prevent or remove obstructions in the navigable waters of the United States at the expense of the parties making such obstructions, was stricken out.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered an amendment providing for surveys of the Horse-shoe Shoals in Delaware River, below Philadelphia, and of the harbor of Norwalk, Conn. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved appropriations for improvements, as follows: harbor of Alton, Ill., $15,000; mouth of the Missouri River, $25,000; and for a general survey of the Mississippi River, from Alton, Ill., to the mouth of the Merrimac, including the harbor of St. Louis, $50,000. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, $20,000 was appropriated for improving the Illinois River below Bordentown.

Mr. PATTERSON moved an appropriation of $10,000 for the Fifteen-Mile Falls of the Connecticut River. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

DUTY ON COAL.

The House joint resolution repealing the duty on coal was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES.

The Sundry Civil Expenses bill was taken up. The bill was variously amended by the addition and reduction of items of appropriation; and without perfecting the bill, the Senate, at 12½, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPENSES OF DEFENDING A SEAT.

Mr. IRORBELL, of Illinois, offered a resolution to pay to Mr. CONNOR, Representative from Texas, $2,000 for the expenses in defending the right to his seat. Adopted.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the resolution for the payment of $2,000 to Mr. CONNOR for expenses in defending his right to a seat, and said that the subcommittee, consisting of Mr. POTTER, Mr. BARRY and himself, had agreed to report such a resolution, but at the same time he had proposed to call the attention of the House to the fact that it was introducing a new precedent, at least new since his connection with the House, though he found that in 1868 an allowance had been made to several sitting members for the expenses incurred by them in defending the right to their seats. Neither he nor any of the other two members of the subcommittee was in his seat this morning when the resolution was offered.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained how he came to offer the resolution. He had known nothing of the case until Mr. CONNOR politely requested him, this morning, to offer the resolution, as neither of the three members of the subcommittee was present, and as he was afraid, on account of the approaching close of the session, that there might not be another opportunity presented. He was not aware that there was any new principle involved, as he would not have presented it. He hoped that the question might be reopened, and considered fully and fairly by the House.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, the resolution adopted in the morning was rescinded, and the resolution came again before the House for action.

Messrs. POTTER, of New-York, and BARRY of Mississippi, members of the subcommittee, stated the facts, which, in their opinion, entitled Mr. CONNOR to be allowed for his expenses.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated the circumstances under which he, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections in the Thirty-sixth Congress, had reported the resolution which was referred to the present Committee. Although those circumstances justified that resolution, he regretted now that he had reported it, or that the House had adopted it, as the precedent was one which ought not to be followed. The whole system of contested elections was a great evil, and he questioned the propriety of paying either the contestant or the sitting member.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, suggested, as a jocular commentary on the resolution, that a million of dollars be appropriated to pay the expenses of all the sitting members who had incurred expenses in retaining their seats.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, a member of the Elections Committee, protested against the resolution, and declared that not a single dollar should be paid to a member for defending his right.

Mr. CONNOR explained the circumstances under which he claimed that his case was a peculiar one, and that he should be allowed the expenses incurred by him in defending his right to a seat.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was rejected.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the restoration of JAMES BELGER to the rank of Major and Quartermaster in the army. Agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three Judicial Districts, and it was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. STRICKLAND, of Michigan, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to extend the time for the reversions to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint. Agreed to—86 to 41.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. RINGLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the matter of the charges as to the management of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, that the charges were without foundation. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing the income tax. Negatived—yeas 91, nays 116. The result was received with laughter.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that as there was evidently a majority against the repeal of the income tax, he did not move to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill for its repeal, which is on the calendar of that Committee.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, a Senate bill to remove political disabilities from several citizens of Kentucky was passed.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, noticing that it applied to several members of the Breckinridge family, asked Mr. BECK whether they had petitioned for the removal of their political disabilities.

Mr. BECK pledged his word that every person named in the bill had done so.

Mr. BECK also moved to suspend the rules and pass another Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,324 persons in various States. Without reading the bill, it was negatived by 109 to 92, less than two-thirds of the affirmative.

Mr. TILLMAN, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove political disabilities from several persons in his district, in Tennessee. Agreed to.

DISAGREEMENT ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree. He stated the difficulties which the Committee had encountered. The Senate had adopted 103 amendments to the bill. Most of them there was no difficulty in coming to an agreement upon. The amendments which the Committee had been unable to agree upon were few in number, but important in character. The first of them was as to the Judges' salaries. In addition to the increase of salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to which the House had agreed, there was one proposed to raise the salaries of all the Judges of the United States Courts and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims. The next was a proposition to erect a State Department which would ultimately cost four or five million dollars on the site now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. He thought that the Conference Committee might have agreed on that subject, because the State Department was now in a lamentable condition, with its records and archives exposed to fire, if the Committee had not in its deliberations punctured the whole thing by requiring the building to be of granite and to correspond with the Treasury Department. That provision seemed to have a wonderful effect in cooling the ardor that existed about it. But that was not all. Along with it was a proposition to make a splendid park, taking in all the public grounds from the Capitol to the White House, and defraying the expenses by the sale of other public grounds in other parts of the city. Another proposition was to extend the Capitol grounds north and south, at a cost estimated at $900,000, but which would not fall short of $1,000,000. The next proposition was to raise the salaries of all the Assistant Secretaries, the Second Controller, the Register, all the Auditors, the Commissioner of Customs, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, all the Assistant Postmasters-General, and the Commissioners of the General Land Office, of Pensions, of Indian Affairs, and of Agriculture to $4,500. The House Conferees regarded themselves as instructed by the common sentiment of the House to oppose this elevation of salaries. For himself he was unwilling to enter upon the plan of enlarging the Capitol grounds at this time. He was unwilling to go further in raising judicial salaries than the House had gone. (Raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $6,500. He was willing, under all the necessities of the Government, to agree to the commencement of our wing of the State Department to correspond with the Treasury Department, but he was not willing to have any fancy building erected on one side of the President's house and that magnificent pile of granite (the Treasury building) on the other. As to the increase of the salaries of officials, while he was willing to increase the salaries of those officials, he was not willing to increase the salaries of all of them.

NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Conference report was adopted and a new Conference Committee ordered. The Speaker appointed Messrs. DAWES of Massachusetts, HOLMAN of Indiana, and CULLOM of Illinois, as the new Conference Committee on the Legislative bill; Messrs. WASHBURN of Wisconsin, GARFIELD of New-Hampshire, and HALE of Maine, as the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Messrs. DICKEY, BUCK, and LOGAN, as the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

The Senate amendments to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The House then, at 4:20 o'clock, P. M., adjourned.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Members Presented to the President—Congratulatory Speeches—Friendly Relations of the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Japanese Embassy, which arrived here to-day, were presented to the President to-night, at 8 o'clock, in the Blue Parlour of the White House, by Secretary FISH. There were present, besides the President and Secretary FISH, Mrs. GRANT, Miss BELLIE GRANT, Mrs. FISH, HAMILTON FISH, Jr., BANCROFT DAVIS and Mrs. DAVIS, and others. The embassy, individually were introduced to Secretary FISH by Mr. BROOKS, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and by the Secretary to the President. The, were subsequently introduced to the assembled company, when the introduction to the President had taken place, Prince MITO FUSHIMI said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: This audience has been sought that I might personally express to you my admiration of and interest in the many wonderful works of American enterprise, and I assure you that these expressions are not empty words but the hearty sentiments of our people. Intercourse between our countries has been regularly established through a monthly line of American steam-ships of surpassing excellence, whose trips, in connection with the great Pacific Railway, affords us a rapid and agreeable route to Europe, with every modern luxury of speed and convenience across your continent. Our travelers and students, like myself, on their way abroad, will thus become better acquainted with your country and people. We shall constantly encourage intercourse, and aim to annually increase more intimate and important relations. We sincerely hope for your kind co-operation and assistance, and shall welcome any suggestion of points useful and tending to more closely unite our interests. The Government of Japan is well aware that education is the basis of all progress, and therefore sends her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, hoping thereby to duly prepare them to take a wise and discriminating part hereafter in the affairs of our own Government. With this view my brother, ARINORI NOMIA, was last year sent to this country, under the traveling name of ARINORI TAKAHIRA, and I am now on my way to Prussia for a like purpose. In leaving my brother in America I feel confident of kind treatment and certain of your friendly protection, and through the Hon. d'Affaires, INOUI AUMORI MAYE, request it. Our Government has commissioned a diplomatic resident to this country to assure you that it is earnestly seeking for permanent progress in all that is great and good, as rapidly as it can acquire these cherished ends, and it desires particularly to cement more closely the already friendly relations and interests existing between our respective peoples.

The President replied:

PRINCE: It gives me much pleasure to receive you in this friendly and unofficial way, and to learn from your lips the amicable feelings of the people of Japan toward the United States. The people of this country reciprocate your wish that the present means of intercourse between the two countries, great and comfortable as they already are, may be increased. The United States have seen with pride the young men of Japan, coming here to receive scientific educations. I shall take great pleasure in contributing to make their residence in this country agreeable and profitable to them. Sharing with you the opinion that education is the basis of progress, and the hope and belief that by acquiring it in the United States they will help to cement and extend the friendly relations which now happily exist between the two countries."

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires Presents His Credentials—Address to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Fish's Response.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Charge d'Affaires of Japan, Mr. MORI, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State at about noon today. The following speeches were delivered on the occasion:

Mr. SECRETARY: His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, desiring to bring his people into more intimate connection with the Ghos of the United States of America, and thereby cement and increase a warmer friendship and more active intercourse, has appointed me as his Charge d'Affaires to reside permanently in this City. In accordance with His Majesty's command I hand you a letter accrediting me as his first diplomatic resident to the United States of America, and in requesting permission to exercise my duties in this country, I assure you of my desire, while obeying my Sovereign, to promote at all times, as far as in my power, the warmest friendship between our respective Governments and peoples. Kindly permit me to look for your kind assistance in all our mutual affairs, and to assure you that your advice will ever be esteemed one of the greatest favors you can bestow.

The Secretary of State replied:

Mr. MORI: The Government of the United States shares with His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, the desire that the people of the two countries should be brought into a more intimate connection. It has learned with great satisfaction of your appointment as Charge d'Affaires to reside permanently in Washington. In receiving you in that capacity, I pray you to be assured that your friendly wishes will meet with a cordial response from the President and from the Government of the United States. I also beg to assure you that if I can at any time render you assistance in the discharge of your duties in relation to this Government, I shall esteem it a privilege to be permitted to do so.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, March 2, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to 32 deg.	Thermometer	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga...	30.17	60	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore, Md..	30.07	51	S. E.

of that aristocratic type which is always in extremes, and brother of Lord CARNARVON, the well-known Conservative, insisted that we ought to insist upon moderate terms of peace, but forgot to specify what he meant by moderate or how we were to enforce our views on Prussia. Sir R. PEEL (who has never forgiven GLADSTONE for turning him out of the Government so soon as PALMERSTON died) made one of his sputtering attacks on the Government, and got in one or two good hits at the Premier, as, for example, in regard to his inordinately long and deferential language and frequent use of the word "venture" in an obsequious sense. Some other members also vapored a good deal about England withdrawing from the world and wrapping herself in selfish isolation, but none of them dared to say we should actually have gone to war for France. It is held to be very significant that neither Mr. DISRAELI nor any of the Conservative leaders opened their lips, thus tacitly approving the conduct of the Government.

IMPRESSION OF THE BLUE BOOK.

The truth is, that while the Blue Book illustrates the firm and consistent neutrality of the Cabinet, in another respect it fails to do them justice. It is one of the inevitable results of an open system of politics like ours and yours, that dispatches must be framed both for official and public perusal, and the Minister must constantly bear in mind the probable effect of the document not only when read in the closet, but when given to the world. A dispatch which might have a very wholesome and sobering effect as a purely confidential communication between one Court and another, becomes a highly inflammatory and explosive article when published for everybody to read. The result is that diplomacy has been driven into various subterranean channels. Lord GRANVILLE was quite aware that public appeals and remonstrances addressed to Prussia against dealing too harshly with France would do far more harm than good, since the Prussians, if disposed to clemency, would naturally desire all the credit of it, and would resent any appearance of being browbeaten and bullied into it. I have reason to believe that the wisest course was followed of making private communications in this sense, which, in more than one instance, were attended with the best results. In a similar way, the diplomatic representations on the Russian question were a good deal stronger and more emphatic than the published papers show. In a little dispatch from Mr. ODO RUSSELL, we have a glimpse of what was going on. Mr. RUSSELL went so far as to warn Count BISMARCK, when he first saw him as Versailles, that in the then stage of the question, we should feel bound to go to war with Russia single-handed, if need were. Mr. GLADSTONE has disavowed the threat so authorized by the Government, but endorses Mr. RUSSELL on the ground that diplomatists must necessarily have some latitude as to their choice of language and arguments to gain their ends—rather a dangerous plea, I think. But the truth is, that this was one of the *ad hoc* messages, and was not intended for the public ear. It is incredible that Mr. RUSSELL should really have spoken thus without authority from his superiors, but one can easily conceive that the authority was not specific.

THE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE.

There was to have been a meeting of the Black Sea Conference on Thursday, but it was postponed, like other sittings of the same body, in the hope that somebody will arrive to represent France. In any case, it will no doubt be some time yet before the protocols are finally closed; but practically the matter may now be considered settled. If there had been any doubt about this before, there could be none after Mr. GLADSTONE'S declaration that neither Lord PALMERSTON nor Lord CLARENDON attached much value to the Black Sea clause, or had faith in its being permanently enforced, and that all the other parties to the treaty had at different times offered to surrender the stipulation. Mr. GLADSTONE himself, as everybody knows, was originally opposed to the clause, and there can be no doubt that his personal feelings on the subject have betrayed him into a grave Ministerial *faux pas*. As regards CLARENDON, he has had to confess himself utterly mistaken. The foundation for the similar story as to Lord PALMERSTON is some vague gossip as to casual remarks dropped by him in private conversation and mainly derived from Russian sources. Anybody who knew PALMERSTON will understand easily the drift of the remarks attributed to him. He had no faith whatever in the binding effect of treaties without the sanction of force always at hand to compel their observance. In his warnings to Turkey and in his allusions to the probable endeavor of Russia before long to shake off the restrictions, he evidently meant nothing more than that all who desired to have the neutralization of the Black Sea maintained, must keep themselves in a position to fight for it if necessary. This will certainly be the attitude which the Powers friendly to Turkey must adopt if it be true, as I believe it is, that the Black Sea will, as the result of the Conference, be thrown open to men-of-war subject to the right of the Sultan to open or shut the Bosphorus and Dardanelles at pleasure—an old right now to be restored to him. This, of course, means that the Sultan will be able to summon the fleets of his allies should he require their aid at any time. For the plan to be effectual, therefore, the fleets must be always ready.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

On Thursday Mr. CARDWELL, the Minister of War, produced his eagerly-expected plan for the reorganization of the army. A few days before, the estimates were published and eagerly scanned for indications of the Government project. Over here the heads of Departments do not draw up full explanatory reports, as is the custom with you, and indeed in every other civilized country. We pride ourselves on being practical business-like people, and yet we conduct our public affairs in the most unbusiness-like manner in the world. The Secretary of War, or First Lord of the Admiralty, flings down a distracting mass of figures before the public, and then we have to wait days, perhaps weeks, for an explanation of them, which, when it comes, is given orally and left to be reproduced by the reporters as best they can. In this case little more could be gathered from the estimates than that the army was to cost us this year nearly three millions more than last year—that is £15,800,000 in all, and that for this we were to have an addition of twenty thousand men and a new stock of ammunition. Accordingly Mr. CARDWELL had a crowded and curious audience to hear his explanations. There was a strong muster of Princes in the little Peers' gallery over the clock. The Prince of WALES, Prince ARTHUR, Prince CHRISTIAN, and Prince EDWARD, of SAXE-WEIMAR, were all there, anxious to hear whether their genial but impulsive relative, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, was to be abolished or not—at least on a little longer. Near them sat Sir W. MANSFIELD, who commanded the forces in India till last year, when he came over to take the command in Ireland, and is now regarded by many as the Duke's destined successor—a singularly alert, intellectual-looking man who strikes one at first sight rather as a scholar than a soldier, his spectacles being in keeping with the impression. He has a touch of old CHARLES NAPIER or Sconce NAPIER—in his face, but is less showy and, so to speak, less beaky. The War Secretary spoke more than two hours, and his speech reads very well in the papers, but was woefully tiresome to listen to, for he has a dull, low voice, and muffled articulation. He speaks always in a single key, without the slightest emphasis or modulation of tone. All Winter we have been discussing the army question very anxiously by the light of the present war and that of 1866, and it was generally assumed that the Government would choose between three schemes for reorganization, which had been prominently brought into notice. Sir W. MANSFIELD proposed that a year's service should be compulsory on every able-bodied man not exempted by the incidents of some special calling or position, or upon every man chosen by ballot. Mr. TREVELYAN, adhering to military enlistment, would amalgamate the militia with the line. The third plan was borrowed from Switzerland, where every citizen is bound to serve in the ranks, beginning as a school-boy, passing through the various stages of *élite*, reserve and landwehr, and finally getting free at forty-four years of age. In this way the Swiss contrive to get an army of over two hundred thousand for some £800,000; and when war was declared last Summer, Switzerland was able within a week to place forty thousand men, including all arms, in line upon her frontier. Whether the Swiss Army is of much account for real fighting has yet to be tested. The amount of training is certainly very small—four or five weeks to past into the *élite*, and after that only a fortnight a year. But then the youthful school-drill is an admirable preparation. Mr. CARDWELL'S plan coincides pretty nearly with Mr. TREVELYAN'S. He will have nothing to say to compulsory service, except as a last resort in some great emergency. He retains our present system of voluntary enlistment, but hints at a shorter period of service than six years, and seeks to weld together into one harmonious force the different branches—regulars, militia, volunteers—under the absolute authority of the Parliamentary Minister, who will have the Commander-in-Chief in the next room at the War Office, as a subordinate official—a great blow to the royal Duke and the circle of parasites and intriguers who surround him, and who for years have been trying to paralyze and circumvent Parliamentary control and to keep the army a close and very rotten borough for the exclusive benefit of their clients and friends. The greatest blow, however, to this confederacy is the abolition of the purchase system. In America, I suppose, nothing can well seem more utterly absurd and irrational than that a man should be allowed to buy a military command, and that for so much money down the lives of the soldiers and the honor of the flag should be intrusted to the charge of, possibly, an ignorant and incompetent officer. Yet there is something to be said for the practical working of the system. If we had to begin establishing an army, of course the purchase of commissions would never be dreamt of. Yet on the whole it has given us a very fine body of officers. When war was really a matter of hand personal fighting and not so much a contest of science, in other words at wits, as now, they were probably the very best officers for the purpose, who could be got. They had a perfect hold on their men, who were ready to follow them anywhere, and there could be no doubt about their earnestness and courage, or they would not have been there. A man who has a private income of £30,000 or £40,000 a year, and who voluntarily goes out to the Crimea to rough it in the snow, with a fair chance of being shot whenever he goes out with his men, is, at least, beyond any suspicion of his bravery. And this was not the case with one or two men, but, if we include incomes a little less than the above, and the prospects of inheritance, of hundreds of officers in our army. No doubt they were apt to be a gay, light-headed set of fellows, who liked the fun and excitement of soldiering better than its drudgery, and did their best to shirk the latter, being especially averse from everything in the shape of science and book-learning. No doubt, too, there was some very black sheep in the flock, and their virtues are less apparent in ordinary garrison life than in time of peace. Yet it is only fair to notice their good qualities; and you will understand that many people here are not quite sure that we shall do better by a change, which is, besides, to cost us some eight millions for buying up commissions. The new conditions of war, it seems to me, make the change imperative, apart from any other reasons. War is a science now, and officers must be scientific; and for scientific officers we must look not exclusively among men of fortune, but to all classes of the country, and above all to men who have to make their own way in the world. Though the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is to remain for the present at the head of the army, I doubt whether it will be for long. He professes himself as keen a reformer as anybody, and there can be no doubt he is himself honest and well-meaning. But his peculiar position as a member of the royal family tends to surround him with people of a bad type, and to give vitality to the bad traditions of the service. His military secretary is to be changed every five years, but I should not wonder if the Duke himself went before another year is over. He has already, it is said, been offered the place of Viceroy in Ireland. In regard to numbers, the new army plan seems to be adequate to our wants if the men are really provided, not on paper, but in the flesh;—200,000 trained troops and 170,000 volunteers for home defense, with 100,000 regulars available for service abroad, should, with our navy, place us in a very respectable position.

THE NAVY.

As regards the fleet we must wait for information till next week. Notwithstanding the terrible tragedy in connection with the *Captain*, the Admiralty will, I fancy, be able to give a good account of our naval resources. But as regards the condition of the Board itself, nothing could be more pitiable. Mr. CHILDERS is still away cruising for the benefit of his health, which is too much shattered to admit of his doing much work for some time to come, even though he is able, as his friends hope, to return next week. The Controller of the Navy (who has charge of all the ship-building operations), has just been dismissed on account of personal differences of some standing between himself and Mr. CHILDERS. Mr. REED, the chief naval architect—a singularly able and energetic man—was recently got rid of on much the same ground; and there also have been other changes of late in the junior offices of the department. Everything is at sixes and sevens, and, to make matters worse, the Board, instead of deciding matters on its own responsibility, has taken to referring them to committees outside of the Admiralty altogether. Mr. CHILDERS himself would have resigned in the beginning of the year but Mr. GLADSTONE would not hear of it. Hence, the present anarchy in this vital branch of our national administration is due to nothing more than a German caprice on the part of the Prime Minister, who really thinks that he is the whole Government, or at least the only element in it of any consequence, and that he can see to everything himself without any difficulty. It is no secret that during the Autumn and Winter, he took himself a degree of interference with Lord GRANVILLE'S diplomatic work, even to quartering himself upon the Foreign Secretary at his country house, and giving him orders at his own table, which a less amiable Minister would have resented in a very emphatic way. But even Lord GRANVILLE'S patience has been exhausted by the Premier's unfair and altogether unjustifiable proclamation of his personal opinion on the Russian question as the settled policy not only of the present but of previous Governments.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The opposition to the grant to the Princess LOUISE took the shape of a division on the dowry of £30,000, in which there were 339 votes for it and only one, or three, counting the tellers, against it. The minority were Mr. FAWCETT, the blind professor; Mr. PETER TAYLOR, a rich carpet manufacturer, and democrat of very decided convictions; and Sir CHARLES DILKE, the editor and proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and author of a book of travels in the United States and British Colonies, in which he gives expression to a great deal of democratic enthusiasm. The division was altogether a mistake, for, if the grant was to be made, (and that was really never in doubt,) it should have been made graciously. But there really is a good deal of soreness in the public mind, especially among the working classes, on the subject; and it was desirable that the Queen should know this and the reason of it, which, as I said before, is simply that there is no appearance of royalty among us. We have no Court at all, and when foreign Sovereigns or other distinguished personages pay us a visit, they have to go to a hotel at their own expense, and their entertainment devolves on the Ministry or private persons. In England royalty is of value only as a symbol, and people will not be patient much longer with a symbol which is never seen, or when seen is found not to be symbolical. Mr. GLADSTONE, by the way, rather indiscreetly revealed that the Queen consulted some of the Ministers as to the Princess marrying a subject, before the present match was in view. This has led to a great outpouring of gossip in "society," and much speculation as to who was Lord LOWE'S rival.

EFFECTS OF SMALL-POX.

We are still in a sad way about the small-pox, the deaths from which are still mounting. Vaccination has become the great business of the day. Everybody is rushing to be vaccinated. One cannot be vaccinated too often, some of the doctors tell us, and it should be done at least twice in a lifetime. The Admiralty has had all the cadets and boys in the fleet vaccinated. The Police also have been vaccinated en masse. The fashionable jewelers and drapers at the West End have compelled their assistants to undergo the operation, and issued circulars to that effect in order to allay the alarm of customers, who are terrified to go almost anywhere for fear of contagion. In the large factories the same course is being followed. In a great cartridge manufactory the other day six hundred girls were vaccinated by a surgeon in three hours and a half.

The girls were marched past in Indian file. Of course the doctors are making a good harvest of the panic, but the difficulty of meeting the demand for "points" quite distracts them. The medical officer of the Privy Council has announced that no lymph is of any value except from an infant—that from adults is worthless. Meanwhile the act enforcing compulsory vaccination on the people is regarded with deep suspicion and abhorrence by a great many persons, not exclusively of the lower orders, and considerable difficulty is found in carrying it out thoroughly. The House of Commons, by way of allaying alarm, has appointed a commission to inquire into the subject and pronounce a verdict on the necessity of vaccination, which, it is hoped, will remove the opposition to it. A great outcry also is raised about small-pox hospitals. Of course everybody insists on the duty of providing them, but equally, of course, nobody likes to have one in his own neighborhood.

THE CASE OF MR. VOYSEY.

Last week the Privy Council, through the mouth of the Lord Chancellor, pronounced sentence of dismissal from the Church against Mr. VOYSEY, the author of a series of tracts called the *Sling and the Stone*, in which he contended that he was at liberty to make up a system of theology out of his own head, as long as there was no literal and specific contradiction in the Bible to anything he advanced. In this way he made short work of the Trinity and a good many other things; and it was quite clear that whatever latitude of interpretation the Church might allow, it could not possibly pretend to be a Church at all if this sort of license were once established as the right of every clergyman. In a material point of view it is no great matter to Mr. VOYSEY, for his poor country living yielded him a bare subsistence; nor does the broad decision of the Court affect the legitimate liberties of churchmen. But incidentally the Lord Chancellor laid down some rather awkward propositions, which are certain to raise a good deal of difficulty and discontent hereafter. Another ecclesiastical sign of the times is the resolution of the Convocation not to allow a learned Unitarian, Mr. VANCE SMITH, to assist in the preparation of their revised edition of the Bible, although they expressly invited his aid a few months since, and are still willing to work with a Jew. The Bishops, in their wriggling on the subject, presented a melancholy spectacle, and in the Lower House of Convocation, Dean STANLEY (the late Dean ALFORD, a friend of Mr. VOYSEY, I believe) taunted the body with "turning on itself with the plaintive sound of an old weather-cock."

SALA'S SUIT.

You will have heard already, doubtless, that Mr. G. A. SALA has got five hundred pounds damages from the publishers of HAIN FRISWELL'S book, in which he was called a *gossipard*, and accused of being always in the hands of the Jews, tipsy and disreputable. The verdict gives general satisfaction, I think, for Mr. SALA is undoubtedly an able man, and has done good literary service in his time. I fancy the proprietors of the *Telegraph*, for which Mr. SALA writes, felt the attack more than he did, and instigated legal proceedings.

F. J. H.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Denial of His Ambition to be a Throne Candidate.

Prince NAPOLEON has addressed the following letter to the London *Times*:

SIR: I read in your journal of this morning, under the title "A Candidate for France," some lines which concern me. While the rumors to which you make yourself the echo were to be found only in journals of no great importance, I met them with silence alone. It is otherwise when the *Times* repeats them; and I declare, in the most formal manner, that the assertions contained in your correspondence are absolutely false. Standing apart for several years, and especially during these recent events, from the politics of my family, I have stood till of late entirely aloof from the affairs of France. Living in England, I have followed with the deepest interest the struggle which is going on between liberty and despotism, but I have not thought that I had the right to intervene in it. Besides, I have not changed my opinions. I am a democrat, and I have always declared that the Empire, in my opinion, was the worst of governments. I have never, however, been the enemy of the man who, in my opinion, has rendered the greatest services to France. I have never made any attempt to create a party for myself, and I have never had the ambition to be a candidate for the throne. Besides, I am not a Frenchman by birth, and I have always considered that the Empire, which I have never sought to overthrow, would be overthrown by the nation itself. Finally, I have never had any relations with the Emperor since the 4th of September, and I have not written to him. I have not, therefore, to make any advances to him. I have not changed my opinions. I am a democrat, and I have always declared that the Empire, in my opinion, was the worst of governments. I have never, however, been the enemy of the man who, in my opinion, has rendered the greatest services to France. I have never made any attempt to create a party for myself, and I have never had the ambition to be a candidate for the throne. Besides, I am not a Frenchman by birth, and I have always considered that the Empire, which I have never sought to overthrow, would be overthrown by the nation itself. Finally, I have never had any relations with the Emperor since the 4th of September, and I have not written to him. I have not, therefore, to make any advances to him.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871.

The lines to which Prince NAPOLEON refers are the following:

"The *Home Correspondence* says that in his conversations with M. JULES FAVRE it appears that Count BISMARCK has disclosed the fact that Prince NAPOLEON has offered himself to Prussia not as Regent of France under the Prince Imperial, but as successor to NAPOLEON III. with the full imperial power."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Five members of the new House of Representatives are colored men.

The East Boston ferries are to be free of tolls after the 1st of May.

San Francisco is very proud of its thunder-storm.

The New-Orleans Custom-house received last month nearly $600,000, in gold, for duties.

Pittsburg, Penn., got $60,970, by its water tax last year, and thinks it did better than any other city of its size in the country.

President THOMAS H. BURROWES, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, died on Saturday.

New-Bedford, Mass., laments the decadence of the whale-fishery, and longs for the introduction of manufactories and skilled labor.

OLIVER AMES and OTIS DANIELL were the bondsmen of EBENEZ DANIELL, the defaulting cashier of the Webster Bank in Boston.

The railroad companies promise to bring peaches from Delaware to Jersey City during the next season at a considerable reduction from last year's rates.

Gens. JOHN A. LOGAN, STEWART L. WOODFORD, WALTER HARRIMAN, E. W. HINES and AARON F. STEVENS are to take the stump for the Republicans in New-Hampshire.

A Philadelphia critic condemns an American writer for being "pretentious and careless, ill-informed and inaccurate," and adds insult to injury by misspelling his name.

Georgia papers, when they feel like publishing a real nice, fresh and startling piece of news, say something about the health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The name of the working men's candidate for Congress in the Second District of Connecticut, should be printed A. W. PHELPS, and not Alderman PHELPS, as it appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday.

Congressman WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of New-York, and Congressman WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Indiana, will be likely to suffer some inconvenience by mistakes in the delivery of their letters during their sojourn in Washington.

The Savannah *Republican* wishes the Governor of Georgia to appoint Col. W. K. DE GRAFFENREID, of Macon, a moderate Republican, to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy until the Legislature meets.

The income of the Hartford life insurance companies last year was $24,009,631, an increase of $1,744,180 over the preceding year. The companies now have at risk about $430,000,000. The life and fire companies of Hartford together are covering risks to the amount of $1,180,000,000.

The leading Democratic paper in New-Hampshire says: "Better, a thousand times better, we say, frauds at elections than the orderly and legal voting which results from the application of military force by the Federal Executive to the people of the States on election days."

The Lincoln School-house, in San Francisco, which was burned by an incendiary a week ago, was the finest edifice of the sort in the city. It cost nearly $100,000, and accommodated over 1,400 pupils. Three or four attempts to burn school-houses have recently been made in California.

Hon. JOSEPH E. BROWN denies that Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has one dollar of interest in the lease of the State Road, as shareholder or otherwise, in any way, direct or remote, vested or contingent, except the interest he has in common with every other citizen of Georgia.

The town of Peabody, Mass., has counted up the cost of the Peabody funeral, and finds the total to be $6,512 07, expended as follows: Collation, $2,907 19; coaches, $1,241; music, $200; mourning decorations, (including funeral car,) $903 75; advertising and printing $122 75; floral decorations, $100; and other smaller items to make up the amount.

Boston papers say that the checks drawn by DANIEL WEBSTER in favor of the claimants for Spanish indemnity in 1834 were preserved, and have been presented by Hon. FRYE HARVEY to the Fair at the Music Hall. The names of many of the noted men of that day are indorsed on these checks, which were drawn on the BANK of the United States.

To dodge the Civil Rights bill, the tickets issued for the New-Orleans Opera-house are inscribed: "Contract between the Opera Association of New-Orleans and the holder of the ticket: It is agreed, and this ticket is sold with the understanding, that the Controller shall have the right to refuse admission to or expel the holder thereof upon returning the regular price of the same."

A negro was hanged at Barnwell Court-house, S. C., on the 24th ult. for the murder of another colored man, in the presence of a crowd of excited spectators. He expressed a wish that all present would meet him in heaven, said he had not asked for pardon or a respite, and declared that he was prepared to die, and in a few minutes would be asleep in the arms of Jesus.

Miss MACKEY MARTIN MIDDLEMOOR, a young Maryland girl, raised last year over 5,000 cabbages, and, as the papers of that State mention with pride, she weighs only 120 pounds. Christmas Eve she sold, in Baltimore, over 800 pounds of turkey, of her own raising, at twenty cents per pound, and, since the 15th day of October last, has knitted over three dozen pairs of socks.

Mrs. SOPHIA HAWTHORNE, widow of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, whose death in London was announced yesterday, was a daughter of Dr. NATHANIEL PEABODY, of Salem, Mass., and sister of ELIZABETH P. PEABODY and Mrs. HORACE MANN. The Boston *Transcript* says that, independent of her connection with the great novelist, she was from her youth up endeared to a wide circle of friends for her own mental ability and graces of character.

A story comes from Connecticut that a man, whose son, being under age, married against his will, took offense thereat and got himself appointed guardian over him. Then, under a law which permits a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $300, without advertising it, he obtained permission of a Judge of probate to sell his son's half interest, worth $20,000, in his grandfather's estate, and without the boy's knowledge did sell it to a Sheriff for the paltry sum of $275, and by him it was transferred to the son's mother at the same price. And now the boy, thus defrauded of his inheritance, proposes to see if the Courts of Connecticut will tolerate the proceeding.

ELISHA HATHAWAY, of Rhode Island, who has lately visited New-Orleans, has in view of the need of charitable institutions accessible to colored people, given the liberal sum of $25,000 for the establishment of a "Home for the Poor and Friendless" in that city. The *Republican* says that there will be connected with it a house of industry for the instruction of young girls, a home for friendless children and the aged, and a dispensary where the poor can receive advice and medicines free. An act of incorporation has been secured, the enterprise has been committed to those in earnest sympathy with its objects, and it will be opened at once.

Southern papers give the particulars of the sad death of Judge CONYNGHAM, of Philadelphia, on the railroad at Magnolia, Miss., on the evening of the 23d ult. It appears that after the passengers by the express-train had finished taking supper, Mr. CONYNGHAM walked out of the hotel, and, by mistake, got on board of another train, which had halted at the depot alongside the train upon which he was a passenger. A few moments after this train moved away from the depot, and he, discovering his mistake, attempted to jump off; but his foot became entangled in some way, he was thrown under the wheels of the rear car and both of his legs were cut entirely off. He also received several contusions about the head. He was picked up as soon as the accident was discovered, borne to the hotel, and placed in the hands of a physician; but he had been fatally injured, and died in a short time.

THE TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS.

What They Had Their Origin and How They Have Been Continued—A Prisoner of the Affair from the Clayton Party Stand-Point.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, evidently a strong partisan of Gov. CLAYTON, gives in a letter from Little Rock, under date of Feb. 20, the subjoined history of the recent political struggles in Arkansas, between the friends and opponents of Gov. CLAYTON, the other side of which, as presented by the correspondent of the Democratic papers of Memphis, Tenn., has been so frequently telegraphed to the Northern Press:

The political contest now going on in this State is of such importance and magnitude, that a statement of the situation will not be unacceptable to those who desire to keep fully posted in reference to Arkansas affairs, both at home and at Washington.

The Legislature assembled here on the first Monday in January, and the friends of Gov. CLAYTON secured the organization of the Lower House, electing PARKHURST Speaker by a vote of 51 to 47, with ten absentees. There had been great efforts put forth by the friends of the Second Republican members of Congress to secure their interests, to secure the re-nomination and re-election of Gen. JOHN M. BOLES from the First and Third Districts, and a Legislature in the interest of McDONALD, whose wish to elect him as United States Senator.

It was well known that these gentlemen did not represent the views or wishes of the vast majority of the Republicans of the State, and that they were not the choice of their several constituencies for re-election. The Legislature, however, by a system of political juggling, and a vigorous use of such means as were at their command, to override the popular will in the party, carry the primary and other conventions in the towns or counties, and carry the delegations, BOLES and his adherents, and bring up as friends of the Gov. DUNN men of the State, including Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON; ROGERS, with the assistance of BROOKS and GRAY, was to furnish the colored voters, while McDONALD should propose to the Senate the removal of the political disabilities of Democrats, and thus put himself on friendly terms with the Democracy, in case their aid should be necessary at any time to fill places, and Senator HICE, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was to use all funds at his disposal to further the general interests of the schemers.

When the party began to speak through its machinery conventions, it became apparent that POWELL CLAYTON, by almost unanimous choice of the Republicans of the State for Senator, and every county in the State but two or three so instructed their Representatives.

Pulaski County, from its central location, both geographically and politically, and by reason of its population, was the seat of the contest between the two wings. Here the Governor, State officers, with a majority of the leading men, all on one side, were arrayed against United States officers of almost every grade on the other. Here, the heavy mass for the Brindle-tails, as the last-named partisans were called, JOSEPH BROOKS, United States Assessor, inaugurated their preliminary proceedings by attempting to displace the County Central Committee and appoint those more in accord with self-styles, at a mass-meeting in that city, called for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Governor, BROOKS, and others of both wings of the party. BROOKS, at the close of his speech or harangue, called upon his colored supporters to adopt a set of resolutions mainly approving his installation, or supporting and sustaining the declaration that the Republicans of Pulaski County, &c., resume the powers and duties heretofore devolved upon the County Committee, and assuming to appoint a new committee composed of Brindle-tails.

After a time, a compromise was agreed upon. All opposition to the Governor as the future Senator was to be withdrawn, and the Governor's candidate for Congress, in opposition to BOLES, was to be withdrawn. The latter was done in good faith, and the retiring candidate, Judge SNAPER, canvassed several counties in the interest of BOLES. The Brindle-tail candidates in Pulaski County for the Legislature were to be, notwithstanding the irregularity of their nominations, and the opposing tickets withdrawn, in exchange for which the Brindle-tails "kicked in" Phillips County tickets to be withdrawn. After a few weeks it became evident that the Brindle-tails would not keep, and were not keeping their agreements. Not only was the Phillips ticket still in the field, but a new one had been put into the field in the Clark District, while in the Hot Springs District the Brindle-tails had combined with the Democracy and were supporting a ticket containing one Democrat (BUMPERS) and two Brindle-tails (LASHE and BELNAP.) This is the delegation recently admitted to the House by the combined vote of the Democrats and Brindle-tails in place of ELLINGTON, ALLEN and KYNES, true Republicans.

It was at this stage of the contest that the election came on. Seeing the bad faith of ELIAS MCDONALD and their friends, the Republicans of Phillips nominated a full ticket, which had been fairly nominated, and 3,500 voters in the county struck the name of the Congressional candidate off of their ticket, and he was defeated. The Republicans of Pulaski County were in no mood to work for the election of the Brindle-tail tickets, and it was defeated, and the one independent Republican and three Democrats chosen from this county to the lower House, while the Senator was partially re-elected and seated in the Senate, over old JOE BROOKS, the chief Brindle-tail.

The earnest efforts made for BOLES, combined with the fact that he was less obnoxious, except on account of his vote in Congress to repeal the restrictions upon the railroad company as to the price at which they should sell their lands, nearly elected him. The fraudulent attempts to seize the polls on election day and the stuffing up of bogus polls by his allies defeated him, and the certificate has been awarded to his competitor, who is well known in Iowa, South-west Missouri and Arkansas as Honest JOHN EDWARDS.

O. P. GRIFFIN, Republican, was elected in the Second District by over 4,000 majority. JAMES ROGERS was previously elected as a Democrat.

The Legislature assembled. CLAYTON'S friends were in the majority. McDONALD withdrew his name as a candidate for the Senatorship in a card which breathed out threatening and slaughter. CLAYTON was elected United States Senator—24 to 23—the Democrats and nearly all the Brindle-tails voting for him. The Democrats now say they voted them to secure Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON as his successor in the Gubernatorial chair.

Right here the Clayton men ousted THOMAS BURG, a Democrat, and seated his contestant, JAMES. This greatly increased the Democratic and they soon found opportunity for employment for their new allies, the Brindle-tails, who had been gaining some strength from the old citizen members. This combination ousted three Republicans heretofore named, from the Hot Springs district, and seated one Democrat and two Brindle-tails.

Gov. CLAYTON had stated in his public speech as that he would not accept the Senatorship unless he could leave in his seat as Governor a man in whom the Republicans had entire confidence. Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON had forfeited this confidence to a considerable extent, and a quo warrants case against him was pending in the State Supreme Court. An effort was made to impeach him for his unwarranted act of swearing in JOE BROOKS as a Senator from the Senate, in opposition to the decision of the majority of Senators. This effort to impeach Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON miscarried in the House, on a motion for the previous question, by a vote of 39 to 38.

The Democratic and Brindle-tail combination continued to grow stronger, until last Thursday the House voted, by 56 to 16, to impeach Gov. CLAYTON, and have same voted to impeach the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in order to prevent an unfavorable decision to JOHNSON on the quo warranto case.

Thursday, the day the House voted to impeach Gov. CLAYTON, the Senate met and went into Executive Session and confirmed the nomination of Associate Justice JOHN MCCLURE to be Chief-Justice, *vice* WILLIAMS, resigned, and Judge SEARLE, to be Associate Justice, *vice* McCLURE. Associate Justice BOWEN had previously resigned, and had been succeeded by Judge BENNETT. Meanwhile the Democrats and Brindle-tail papers of the State had denounced it as illegal, made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, sitting the Board to show cause why the above ordinance should not be set aside. The writ was granted, and the hearing was set for last December, but was postponed until yesterday, when decision was given for the appellants. The charter of the City provides that no Aldermen shall be competent to hold any executive emoluments of, which shall be paid out of the City Treasury.

Col. Whitley's Raid on Counterfeiters—Capture of Ten Offenders.

WILLIAM H. RHODE, proprietor of a saloon at No. 217 Centre-street, ERNEST KOPP, his colored bartender, JOHN JACKSON and JAMES HOWARD were brought before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, on a joint charge of passing counterfeit money. They waived an examination and were sent to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They were arrested by officers belonging to Col. WHITLEY'S staff, in company with a number of others who are accused of being implicated with them in a counterfeiting conspiracy. One of the Secret Service Detectives became friendly with them by pretending to be a "shover of queer," and induced some of them to sell him large quantities of counterfeit $10 bills, purporting to be issued by the Exchange and Manufacturers' National Bank, of Pennsylvania, and the Shoe and Leather National Bank. There were ten prisoners taken, three of whom were held as witnesses. Three others, named CHARLES HYATT, JAMES MCCABE and "Billy" KNOWLES, were sent to New-Jersey, where they had made their sales to the detective. JACKSON, one of the remaining four, is one of the alleged leaders of the operations. KOPP, the bar-tender, was instrumental, it is said, in obtaining checks on the Union-square National Bank, increasing the amount by adding to the figures. It is claimed that his three fellow prisoners were formerly inmates of Trenton Prison.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

What Action has the Bill Its Advocates—Appearance of the Commissioners—Serious Opposition Thereto.

The last and most important meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission was held yesterday, at No. 2 Nassau-street, Hon. E. BROOKS in the chair. This assemblage was convoked for the final passage of the act to appoint Commissioners to make a survey of Richmond County, and maps thereof, and to measure and report a plan for laying out Staten Island, and for opening a street, report for the inhabitants, and to appoint the Commissioners. The routine business being disposed of, Mr. A. O. WILCOX offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare and report by this meeting an address, in the name or on behalf of this Commission, to the people of Staten Island, which shall set forth the duties devolving upon the Commissioners, and the powers and means to be employed in the accomplishment of those purposes as will enable them to exercise an intelligent judgment on the proceedings.

The following gentlemen were so appointed: A. O. WILCOX, of Northfield; J. D. DIX, of Middletown; D. KREMER, Westfield; S. BARTOW, Southfield, and GEORGE CAMMANN, of Castleton, who, with the Commissioners, was called upon to serve by the Commission.

The next business was the nomination and election of the Commissioners. Mr. KREMER was appointed for Westfield; J. W. SIMONSON, for Middletown; A. C. BRADLEY, for Middletown; SAMUEL HAGAN, for Southfield, and Mr. GARDNER, for Northfield.

The bill as considered and amended in Committee of the Whole, came up then for the concurrence of the House. At this juncture Mr. WESTERVELT moved that it be laid on the table, which was lost by 13 to 11. A vote then was taken upon the concurrence of the House in the bill as reported. It resulted in the affirmative. Hon. ROBT. CHAMPIN, Jr., moved that this vote be reconsidered.

Messrs. CAMERON, DIX and others, spoke in support of reconsideration, and Messrs. SIMONSON and HARRIS, as vigorously opposed it. To enable the latter to offer amendments before the bill as the third reading. It was carried by a majority of six, and Mr. PRENTICE, to harmonize the opposing factions, offered to have the first at the end of the thirteenth section the words "except that nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing or affecting any act now in force relating to Quarantine."

Mr. CHAMPIN objected, and the question being put on the final passage of the act, it was carried—18 to 22.

Mr. HORNBACHER read, for the information of the Commission, the following additional section to the bill:

SECTION 5. The said Commissioners shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of Richmond County at an election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

The Inspectors of election in each election district shall provide boxes, in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the said proposal. Each citizen entitled to vote at such election shall express his choice upon the said proposal by ballot, which shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words "For the Proposed Act," or the words "Against the Proposed Act."

Section 6. Inspectors in each election district, after the closing of the polls at such election, shall count and canvass separately the ballots contained in said boxes, in the manner prescribed by law, and shall ascertain the whole number of votes on the proposal aforesaid, and the number of votes for and against the same, and shall count and canvass the ballots "For the Proposed Act," and the number "Against the Proposed Act." The said Inspectors, after having so counted the said ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number for and against each proposition, and shall certify and make returns of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election.

Third—The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof, after said election. From the statement which shall be made by said Board it shall determine whether the proposal act has or has not been ratified or adopted by the people. The said Board shall make a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the County Clerk of Richmond County, who shall file the same in his office.

Fourth—If a majority of all the ballots cast shall contain on the inside the words "For the Proposed Act," then the proposal act shall be deemed to be ratified by the people, and shall become law. But if a majority of all the ballots so delivered shall contain the words "Against the Proposed Act," then the said act shall be void and of no effect.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Richmond County to cause this act to be published in two or more newspapers in said County at least three times previous to the said election, and to cause notice to be given of the validity of said election.

Mr. SIMONSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the act had been passed, and that this motion be laid upon the table, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. PRENTICE a committee of three, Messrs. PRENTICE, DIX and MILLER, with the Chairman, was appointed to prepare a suitable address to accompany the bill to the Legislature, whether it will be next taken for approval.

The President, Hon. E. BROOKS, in a brief speech, congratulated the Commission on the difficult task it had, and the success opposition it met with in reaching its present stage, pointing out how much the minority had to do with framing the bill it so persistently opposed, as was attested by the amendments they had introduced into it. Although the act is in some respects imperfect, yet he could wish that the Legislature would ratify without any work sanctioned by the Commission. What harm, he asked, can there be in having maps prepared

ADROIT ROBBERY.

Achievements of a Pickpocketing Carmenter—Arrest of a Receiver, and Recovery of Stolen Goods.

An important arrest of a receiver of stolen goods was made, Saturday, by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and the circumstances of the case are of great interest to mercantile circles, as showing the ease with which goods in transit from the piers where they are discharged from steamers to the bonded warehouses can be stolen by dishonest carmen. In the present instance thirteen cases of cutlery, valued in the aggregate at $60,000, were delivered, Tuesday afternoon, at the pier of the National Steam-ship Company, No. 47 North River, to a carman who is known to the Police, but whose name is not divulged, to be delivered at a bonded warehouse next morning. Some of them were delivered, and during the day the horse and truck, with twelve cases of the goods upon Second Avenue by the Eighth Ward Police, which fact one case was to be accounted for. From subsequent investigation made by Capt. McDONNELL it was found that the carman left the missing case, which contained thirty-nine pieces of cutlery, valued at $5,000, at the corner Broome and Hudson streets, where MARTIN STEINBERGER, milkman, of No. 324 West Seventeenth-street, whose barn opens into the same, was hired to deliver it at the pawn-broker shop of SAMUEL KRAMER, No. 45 Carmine-street. Here some remnants of the case and two pieces of the silk were found, but the remainder had been already removed from the premises. Capt. McDONNELL, however, soon ascertained that all the cutlery had been packed in two trunks, which had been dispatched in different directions. Getting upon the trail of these, one was discovered in Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in KRAMER'S house, and the other in Doubleday-street, near Stanton, in a cigar-store in the street-car business. During the day the delivery of the stolen property was recovered, and the receiver, KRAMER, secured. He is yet detained at the Greenwich Police Station, where STEINBERGER is also held as a witness. The carman who committed the theft, and several others who had part in the crime, are known to the Police, and are in pursuit of them, and hope to secure them all immediately. But whether any other arrests are made or not, KRAMER will the morrow, be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The Population of New-Jersey—Suggestive Comments.

The Sub-committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, composed of three Senators and two Assemblymen, representing the various Congressional Districts, to whom was referred the matter of redistricting the State under the new census for members of the House of Assembly for the next decade, it is understood have completed their labors, and will this week report a bill for that purpose. Owing to a change in the boundary lines of Gloucester and Camden Counties, in West Jersey, by which the population of the former was materially increased, and sufficiently so to cause it to return its present representation of two members, while Camden does not lose enough to reduce its members, the representation in the First and Second Congressional Districts will remain as at present—eleven members from each District. In the Third District, Hunterdon and Warren Counties each lose one member, and Union gains one. In the Fourth District Sussex loses one, and in the Fifth District Hudson gains two. Newark and Essex Counties, contrary to general expectation, do not gain any. Although having a large fraction over the population for nine members, they still have not enough for another member. The result, politically, is a decided loss of three to the Democrats, who generally elect all the members in the counties which lose members. The districts, as at present constituted, will also be changed in the various counties; with the object, so far as possible, of securing Republican Districts, with due regard to equality of population and continuity of territory. The Congressional reapportionment, owing to the probable failure of Congress to pass the new bill, by which New-Jersey would gain two members, will go over to the next year.

Of the present State Senate eight Republicans and five Democrats hold over. Eight new Senators will be elected next Fall—seven of them for full terms, and one to fill vacancy of Senator LITTLE, of Monmouth—just appointed Clerk in Chancery. The retiring members stand, politically, four Republicans to four Democrats, and, as the former all come from strong Republican counties their successors will doubtless be of the same faith, thus giving the Republicans the control of that body and its legislation next year. The House of Assembly will all be elected anew, and, under the new apportionment, but little doubt is felt as to the return of a Republican majority.

Some interesting facts in connection with the late census of New-Jersey have just been given to the public. The total population of the State is 906,784, of which 30,497 are colored. In 1860 the colored population was 25,318, and in 1750, 14,046. The colored population has decreased in Atlantic, Hunterdon, Ocean, Sussex, and Warren, and increased in all the other counties, though slightly in some.

The foreign population shows a ratio of increase greater than that of the native, as will be seen by the following comparison of the returns for 1860 and 1870, in the counties named, all of which are in proximity to New-York:

	1870.			1860.		
	Native.	For'n.	Total.	Native.	For'n.	Total.
Essex	97,182	46,252	143,434	68,611	33,566	98,277
Passaic	29,462	14,564	44,026	20,659	8,452	29,011
Hudson	56,855	54,984	111,839	38,178	31,121	69,299
Bergen	24,338	8,864	33,197	20,776	4,951	25,676
Sussex	22,006	1,072	23,168	22,093	995	23,088
Total	227,823	125,736	355,664	170,317	79,085	249,402

It will be observed that in these five counties the foreign population has increased in ten years 91,900, or over fifty per cent, while the native population, including many children of foreigners born here, increased 57,400, or only about thirty-three per cent. Passaic County more than doubled her foreign population, and Morris nearly so, while Sussex only increased eighty-four in all, or less than ten per cent.

Of the cities and large towns in these counties the following table gives the return of native and foreign—white and colored respectively:

	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Newark	71,382	37,052	107,750	4,790
Paterson	19,168	14,998	33,219	947
Orange	6,119	3,229	9,176	282
Bloomfield	3,377	1,240	4,489	128
Hoboken	5,669	7,289	12,823	135
Jersey City	24,369	23,286	47,469	1,186
Rockaway	4,138	2,207	6,301	44
Randolph (Dover)	3,247	1,704	4,877	74
Hackensack	3,272	2,110	5,316	66
Lodi	3,782	3,196	6,978	1,140
Secaucus	1,447	1,202	2,649	1,000
Morris township	4,322	1,112	5,434	248
Belleville	3,234	3,110	6,344	60
New Orange	2,231	954	4,242	43
Bergen township	2,111	1,264	3,375	70
Sparta	1,520	143	1,671	72
South Orange	2,156	807	2,931	32

In the First Ward of Paterson there are only 497 natives to 2,217 foreigners, and in the Eighth Ward, 1,206 native to 2,260 foreign. In the Second Ward of Newark there are 2,000 native to 4,150 foreign, and in the Thirteenth Ward, which is largely German, 7,396 native to 8,468 foreign.

Contrary to the current impression, the counties and towns with the largest foreign population give the greatest Republican majorities; Essex and Passaic being usually largely that way, while Sussex and Bergen are strongly Democratic. This is due to the fact that the foreign population is largely made up of Germans and Welsh, and for the past few years have voted with the Republicans on national and most local issues.

Internal Revenue Affairs—New Interpretations of the Rule Regarding Rectified Spirits.

It is stated that certain Assessors of internal revenue have discovered a new interpretation of the term "rectifying" in the law, and are engaged in enforcing the penalties for neglect to comply with the provisions of the act. The term "rectifier" as understood by distillers applies to one who rectifies or cleans spirits. The present Internal Revenue law defines the changing of spirits in any way as "rectification," and mentions the articles, that wines are included, especially when those beverages are classified before being sold. Acting under this definition of the term, the Assessors claim to class as rectifiers those dealers who buy a cask of liquor, or, indeed, any quantity, and reduce it with water before selling it over the bar. Liquors are reported at the high proof because it is cheaper to do so than to pay freight on the water necessary to reduce them. In this condition they are sold to the dealer, who proceeds to reduce them by the addition of water. The Assessors contend that this change is the character of the liquor, and that consequently the one who effects this change is a rectifier. On the same principle the bar-tender who mixes drinks is a rectifier, for he further "changes" the liquor by the addition of certain ingredients. The rectifier's license fee is $200 when 200 barrels are used in a year, and over that number at the rate of $1 per barrel.

It is asserted that the cost of collecting the internal stamp tax on liquors is quite as much as it not more, than the amount received from it. An army of gaugers have to be employed at a cost of $2,000 each per annum, and these men have to make their wages before they get them. All that the revenue system proposes to pay bookkeepers, clerks, &c. It is alleged that very few of the gaugers appointed by the Government to attend to gauging and proving liquors are capable of gauging over the smallest package where only a gauging rod and vantage rod are used. This want of knowledge puts the distillers to the trouble of employing competent men to do the work. Distillers are obliged to pay forty-five cents for stamping and gauging and ten cents additional to the professional gauger, who really does the labor. The liquor dealers assert that they are willing to pay all the tax that the Government demands, but many other petty annoyances to which they are subjected by the Assessors, who neglect to stamp casks, and sometimes imprison barrels for sale, because the revenue officer has not been prompt in the discharge of his duty.

Matrimony Under Difficulties in New-Jersey.

A few days since a matrimonial engagement was forcibly ratified between MAGDALENE KOENIG and JACOB BRATSCHAFTER, both of Hoboken; and as an assurance of the earnestness at least, of one of the high contracting parties, JACOB cordially responded to the request of his affianced by lending her $50. The bridal morning having dawned, the expectant groom nervously hurried to join his prospective bride, when, to his disappointment, he found his deceitful dove had flown to New-York. He resolved to get "square" with her, and after much searching, at length found her yesterday in that City. Concealing his chagrin and evening resolutions, he allured her to HOBOKEN, where Constable JOHNSON was in waiting to arrest her, and thereupon arraigned before Justice CHANDLER on a charge of false representation. She admitted the charge, and the Justice was about committing her in default of bail to await trial, when JACOB suggested that if she would marry him he would withdraw the complaint. Matrimony or imprisonment were the alternatives of wedlock to the discomforts of a prison-cell, at once consented, and the Gordian knot was expeditiously tied by the accommodating Justice.

A Plea of "Guilty" from Van Ecten, the Forger.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, LOUIS VAN ECTEN, the celebrated forger, was arraigned. His counsel suggested a postponement, but Recorder HACKETT denied the motion on the ground that it was trifling with the Court. The case was stated thus: The accused was indicted for forging a check on FINK & HATCH for $7,000. The crime was committed by what is called "raising" the figures on the paper. On the 20 of June, 1860, a person named FERRIS—jointly indicted with VAN ECTEN—presented a Paper to HATCH, for $100, for which he received a check for $113. FERRIS was watched by detectives. He gave the check to VAN ECTEN, who was waiting on the street. The next day VAN ECTEN was tracked to a house in Thompson-street. In the lining of his hat was found the check which had been altered to $7,000. The prosecution argued that the evidence against the prisoner was of forgery, and the check found on the prisoner's person was presumptive of guilt.

With the consent of the Court, the prisoner withdrew his plea of "not guilty," and pleaded "guilty." His counsel asked for a day's grace, in order to enable the accused to dispose of certain diamonds, jewelry, &c., for the benefit of his wife and children. The prosecution stated that the bank officials would interpose no objection to such an arrangement. This was granted. An officer from California was present, waiting to arrest him, should he have been discharged. VAN ECTEN will probably be sentenced to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

CYRE AND TERMINE AND SUPREME COURT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No. 180—Clark vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 194—Learned vs. Ryder.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Sit Down Causes.

Nos.	
1—Lippincott vs. Pitkin.	2—Anderson vs. Potter.
3—Hall vs. Hall.	4—Hendricks vs. Andrews.
5—Dewey and R. R. I. Co.	6—Greene vs. Greene.
	8—Wright vs. Van Rensselaer.

Non Causes.

Nos.	
313—Nones vs. Morgan.	320—Randel vs. Randell.
315—Burghardt vs. Burghardt.	322—Bank of N. America vs. Seymour et al.
316—Warren vs. Adams.	323—Seymour vs. Funk.
317—Ayres vs. Recobier.	324—Bell vs. Wadsworth.
320—Rister vs. Vanderveord.	325—Heyman vs. Pfister.

MARINE COURT.

Part III.—Held by Green, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
2372—Brown vs. Dunn.	2317—Nat. Wood Manufacturing Co. vs. Hold.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder Hackett.

Nos.	
2—The People vs. John Williams; burglary.	8—The People vs. Joseph McGeesh and Daniel McAdams; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Morgan; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Smith; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Smith; burglary.	10—The People vs. Jane Downes; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Thomas Cramper; embezzlement.	11—The People vs. Alonzo Green; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Merchant; embezzlement.	12—The People vs. James Noonan; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. William Stewart; grand larceny.	13—The People vs. Robert Barrie; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Elizabeth Wiley vs. Cameron W. Hopper; for the reasons stated at Special Term, the order is affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Steiner et al vs. Joseph Stiner et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 2.

By Judge Ingraham.

Gumand vs. Gumand; memorandum for counsel.

Isaac N. Secor vs. Ann Prime; motion granted.

Frederick Fougee vs. Frederick Schmidt; references ordered.

Jonathan A. White vs. Margaret Dowds; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judge Freedman.

George A. Wells et al. vs. The Adams Express Company; Lovenia C. H. Dempsey vs. James D. Hale; William M. Floyd et al vs. Albert B. Steinburger, (two cases); orders granted.

Joseph Gall vs. Joseph Gall; defendant is enjoined so an order staying plaintiff's proceedings until the plaintiff shall submit to an examination pursuant to the order of this Court, and extending the time to answer for twenty days after the close of such examination, without prejudice, however, to a motion which may be made for the relief sought upon notice to vacate the order requiring defendant to attend.

J. K. Vanes vs. F. H. Bassett; motion denied with $10 costs.

William R. Mitchell et al. vs. Frank B. Bennington; motion denied with $10 costs.

Fred. Brodie vs. Clark McDonough; motion granted, as to the orders, and denied as to the copy of the contract, but with leave to renew upon further papers.

Alexander McC. Stetson vs. Norman Wiard; as plaintiff's motion must be denied upon the merits, the order entered Feb. 25, 1871, will be permitted to stand.

Charles H. Mallory vs. The West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Woodward vs. Stearns; as to security for costs, see memorandum with Clerk.

Nicol vs. Mackay; the motion must be made after the APPROVAL of the security given by defendant, and after the answer is served, and may then be heard on two days' notice.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judges Alker, Gross and Tracy.

Moody vs. Leverich; order for leave to resettle case, to insert findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Humphreys vs. Davidson; appeal from judgment, Mr. Farlong for appellant; Mr. Chedsey for respondent. Decision reserved.

Rosso vs. Marsarian et al; appeal from judgment. Mr. Jas. M. Smith for appellant; Mr. Frisbie for respondent. Decision reserved.

NOTICE.

The Court has adjourned *sine die.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 91.—*Wm. P. Halliday et al. vs. Thos. A. Hendricks et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—In August, 1867, Halliday, Kanas & Co., residents of St. Louis, contracted through J. W. Booth & Sons, of the same place, commission merchants, for 50 sacks of bran, which, at the time, (the 13th,) lay on Price's landing, at Cairo, Ill., and was the property of Halliday Brothers & Co., of that city. An order was immediately given for corn on Halliday Brothers & Co., to be delivered, either to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, or to the order of the purchaser. Booth & Co. undertaking, as claimed, the sale to be for cash, and that the money would be paid on the delivery of the corn, as it is an understanding when produce is sold on Change no mention of payment is ever mentioned the transaction is for cash. Booth & Sons presented the bill for the corn on the 4th of September, but it was not paid, and they were informed that their purchasers were insolvent. The next day Sherwood, Kanas & Co. failed, having realized on the bills of lading, through the agency of their correspondents, Hamilton & Dunnica, of New-Orleans. Sherwood, Kanas & Co. were at the time the shipment should have reached New-Orleans, indebted to their consignees, the defendants in error, in the sum of about $10,000, and drew on them for $8,000 of the value of the corn, leaving the balance to apply to their credit on account current with Hamilton & Dunnica. On the 6th of September Halliday Brothers, being advised of the failure of the purchasers, (and the corn being on board the barges at Cairo,) sued out an attachment against the purchasers, as non-resident debtors, under which the corn was seized and sold. Hamilton & Dunnica, claiming to be the owners of the property by reason of its shipment to them, filed their affidavit to the effect of the draft through their agents in St. Louis, brought suit to recover the value of the corn from Halliday Bros., and the Court instructed the jury that under the circumstances set forth, after its delivery to the carrier, the corn was no far the property of the consignees, so as to enable them to recover in the action of trover and conversion for nonpayment to be attached while in transitu. The verdict being for the plaintiffs, defendants there, the premium was arrested, and bring the case here, contending that if the seizure was made before the corn or the bill of lading for it came to the hands of Hamilton & Dunnica, they had no lien on it beyond the amount then due upon it, and that if the corn was seized before either the draft or the bill of lading was received by Hamilton & Dunnica, then they never acquired any lien on the corn.

Pike & Johnson for plaintiffs in error; G. P. Strong for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE.

Henry W. Hart et al., appellants, vs. George Hopkins, respondent.—The decision of the Court of Appeals in this case will be found of interest to real estate brokers and their principals, as determining in certain cases the relative rights of both. The facts of the case are sufficiently disclosed in the following opinion of the Court by Judge PECKHAM, Jr., to make the decision fully understood: From the papers it is difficult to discover the precise grounds upon which the Court at Special Term dismissed this complaint. When the plaintiffs rested their case, the defendant moved to dismiss, because: 1. There was no contract in writing between the contracting purchaser, Moses, and the defendant. 2. The plaintiff had proved no cause of action. On the second ground the Court dismissed the complaint. Thus the Court virtually rejected the first ground, but supported some other defect, not stated or alluded to on the trial, the complaint was dismissed. We think the Court erred in this. An employment of the plaintiffs as brokers, by defendant, to sell a piece of his real estate at a certain price, the finding of a purchaser by the plaintiffs at the price agreed upon, and receiving the defendant thereof, and also of the time fixed for the purchase would be completed, all appearing at the appointed time to complete the purchase, and, while waiting for the defendant, a letter is there received from him declining to sell at the price authorized and agreed upon, and advancing $2,000 upon his previous price. For this reason the sale was not effected, and the defendant discharged the whole cause of the failure to consummate the sale was the refusal of the defendant to fulfill the contract he had authorized to be made. The defendant's counsel now insists that the testimony at the trial showed that the purchaser whom the plaintiffs found was incolvent and unable to fulfill the contract if one had been made, and that upon this ground the complaint was dismissed, no such point was taken on the trial, nor was there any such proof. The proposed purchaser was at the appointed place, ready, as he said, to carry out the purchase, ready with his money, as he said, to make the payment agreed upon, when the refusal from the defendant was received. The question of the solvency of the proposed purchaser had nothing to do with preventing the sale. The undisputed testimony at the trial was that the defendant "never disputed the right of the plaintiffs to brokerage." He has always conceded it." The testimony was abundantly sufficient, not only to authorize but to require a recovery. Besides, as in the case at bar, the solvency of the proposed purchaser was prima facie established; solvency, not insolvency, is presumed, in the absence of proof on the subject—as a promissory note is presumed to be collectable in the absence of proof to the contrary. (Ingalls vs. Lord, 1st Carwell, 393. Foster vs. The Merchant's Bank of Albany, 28 N. Y., 643.)

The judgment must be and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

David McAdam for appellant; Alexander H. Bearsy for respondent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE WATER RIGHTS OF WARD'S ISLAND.

Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is an action against the City to have certain water rights on Ward's Island determined in favor of the plaintiff, which rights he claims to have acquired through Jasper Ward. The case discloses the following alleged state of facts: Ward's Island was originally owned by Abraham R. Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, and Jasper and Bartholomew Ward. In 1807 these latter parties made a division of the land between them and laid out several roads. Subsequently to this partition the Land Office granted them a patent to all the land under water extending 300 feet from high water-mark. Numerous conveyances by the heirs of the above grantees of portions of the lots to different parties. It is now claimed by plaintiff that he is the owner of Jasper Ward's rights in the land under water and the various roads, and brings this action to have those lands and roads so partitioned as to determine the value of his share.

The case was closed for plaintiff, and after some testimony adjourned over.

The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. D. & T. McMahon. Mr. O'Gorman represents the City, while the other parties interested are numerously represented by counsel.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Ernest Obi vs. Frederick Wagram.—Plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract for exchange of real estate, but on the day fixed for closing title, defendant refused to complete. Plaintiff brought suit for a specific performance, and the defendant interposed as his defence irregularities in the conveyance of the premises to the parties through whom plaintiff derived title; and, also, that a judgment against one of the intermediate grantors, filed 50 minutes after the latter had parted with his title, was a lien, claiming that these facts rendered plaintiff's title defective. The case being duly tried, and the sufficiency of the title, upon these points, fully applied, being proved, the Court rendered judgment for plaintiff, ordering a specific performance of the contract against the defendant. Adolph Ascher for plaintiff; Putney and Adams for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD COMPANY—A BUTCHER TRANSFIXED TO A MEAT SHED BY THE SHAFT OF A BUTCHER'S CART.

Isaac Reichelmer vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—The plaintiff brings this action to recover damages for injuries sustained by him, as he alleged, through the carelessness of the defendant's servants. The facts disclosed on the trial of the cause are as follows: During the year 1867, the plaintiff, who is a butcher in Washington Market, was crossing West-street, opposite Vesey. As he had almost reached the curb and had cleared the track of the defendant's car, which was behind time and moving at a brisk trot, struck against a butcher's wagon standing by the curb, and the concussion drove the shaft of the butcher's wagon clear through plaintiff's clothes and into an adjoining wooden shed, pinning plaintiff against the shed, and inflicting such injuries as rendered him insensible, and laid him up for six weeks. The defendant set up that their driver was not to blame on the part of their driver, and claimed that the evidence showing that the car had almost passed the butcher's wagon before they came in collision, and that such collision must therefore evidently have been caused by the horse of the butcher's cart "shying" toward the street-car after the latter had partially passed, and that under these circumstances the driver of the car, having no control over the cart, he could not be charged with carelessness.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $600.

Runkle & Douglass for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6-20 C. '65	111⅛	200 U. S. Ex. bet. sell.	6
2,000 do.	112⅛	200 Pac. R. of Mo.	87⅛
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	107⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	110⅜	600 do. bet. sell.	97
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	111⅛	400 do.	97⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	111⅜	1100 do.	97⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛	200 do.	97⅝
5,000 Wash. 6s, M. & N.	87½	300 do.	97⅞
20,000 do.	84⅜	400 do.	97⅝
5,000 do.	84⅜	400 do.	97⅝
25,000 do.	84⅜	200 do.	97⅝
10,000 Va. 6s, new	62⅜	200 do.	97⅝
10,000 Va. 6s, Ex-Coup.	61½	1000 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅝
10,000 Georgia 6s, '86	91	20000 do. b. 5.	97⅝
5,000 Ga. 6s, '86	91	20000 do.	97⅝
5,000 Ga. 6s, '90	91	20000 do. b. 10.	97⅝
5,000 Ga. 6s, '92	91	20000 do.	97⅝
5,000 Ga. 6s, '93	91	20000 do.	97⅝
25,000 do.	90⅝	20000 do.	97⅝
10,000 N. Car. 6s, '70	37½	20000 do.	97⅝
15,000 R. Cur. 6s, '86	37½	20000 do.	97⅝
1,000 R. & Gar. R. 8s, '72	89	20000 do.	97⅝
Tues. & July	89	300 Reading R.	100⅜
5,000 do.	89⅜	200 do.	100⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	85	200 do.	100⅜
5,000 do.	84⅜	600 Lake S. & M. S.	87⅜
10,000 do. b. sell.	84⅜	1000 do. b. sell.	87⅜
10,000 do.	84⅜	1000 do.	87⅜
15,000 N. Y. 6s, S. D.	102⅞	1100 do.	87⅜
1,000 R., W. & M. 1st	89	200 Union Pacific R.	89⅜
1,000 Harlem 1st	103⅛	200 do.	89⅜
5,000 Del. & Hud.	111⅜	200 do.	89⅜
5,000 Cen. P. G'd bds.	89⅜	200 do.	89⅜
20,000 do.	89⅜	200 do.	89⅜
10,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st	89⅜	200 do.	89⅜
70,000 Un. Pac. L'Grts	76	300 Chic. & R. I. & P.	89⅜
5,000 Atl. & T. R. 2d M.	82	1000 do.	89⅜
1,000 do.	85½	1000 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	94⅜
1,000 R. Island Economy	89	100 do.	94⅜
bds. & int.	101	100 do.	94⅜
1,000 do.	102	100 do.	94⅜
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	96⅜	100 Chic. R. & Q. R.	111⅜
10,000 Quincy & Tol.	82	100 C. C. Chic. & Ind. R.	84⅜
20,000 Chic. & R. cons.	84½	1000 do.	84⅜
1,000 do.	87⅛	100 do.	84⅜
1,000 Dub. & S. C. 1st	94	300 N. Jersey Cen. R.	94⅜
1,000 N. J. C. new bs.	103⅜	100 do.	94⅜
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	86⅛	100 do.	94⅜
10,000 do.	86⅛	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅜
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d	62⅜	100 do.	111⅜
2,500 C. P. & M. 1st	82⅜	100 do.	111⅜
4,000 Cleve & P. 6s	81	100 do.	111⅜
2,000 Cleve & P. 7s	90	100 do.	111⅜
70 Tradesmen's Bk.	100	100 Mil. & St. P.	80⅜
30 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	102	100 do.	80⅜
100 Bk. of Commerce	118	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅜
5 American Ex. Bk.	114⅜	100 do.	75⅜
5 Central Nat. Bk.	110	100 do.	75⅜
10 Ninth Nat. Bk.	111	100 Tol., Wab. & West.	84⅜
200 Pomt. Coal Co.	30	100 do. bet. sell.	84⅜
170 Consol. Coal of Md.	21	454 Del., Lack. & West.	105⅜
100 do.	24⅛	100 do.	105⅜
100 do. bet. sell.	24⅛	100 Bost., Hart. & Erie	7⅜
100 West. Union Tel.	81⅜	300 do.	7⅜
10 do.	81⅜	100 do.	7⅜
100 do. bet. sell.	81⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	116
200 do.	81⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. Pf.	116
200 do.	81⅜	800 Ohio & Miss. R.	43
200 do.	82⅛	5 do.	43
100 Quicksilver Min. Co.	13⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	87⅜
50 do. bet. sell.	13⅜	100 Morris & Essex R.	87⅜
100 Quicksilver Pf.	32	100 do.	87⅜
100 do. bet. sell.	32	100 do.	87⅜
100 Mariposa Pf.	44⅜	100 H. & St. Jos. R. Pf.	72
500 Pacific M. S. Co.	44⅜	100 Col. C. & Ind. Cen.	87⅜
50 do.	44⅜	200 do.	87⅜
100 do.	44⅜	1000 do.	87⅜
100 do. bet. sell.	44⅜	200 do.	87⅜
300 do.	44⅜	400 do.	87⅜
100 do.	44⅜	100 M. & C. 1st Pf. bd.	20
200 Adams Express	64½	20 Albany & Sus. R.	97⅜
150 Wells, Fargo Ex.	41⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81	114⅜	100 Pacific M. bet. cash	44⅜
10,000 U. S. 6-20 C. '65	111⅛	100 do.	44⅜
2,000 U. S. 6-20 C. '67	111	100 do.	43⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112⅜	1000 do.	43⅝
bds.	112⅜	200 Cons. Coal of Md.	22
bds.	112⅜	bet. cash	22
1,000 do. small	112	25 Adams Express	63⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅜	20 Wells-Far. Ex.	41⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s C., '67, small	111	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅜
71,000 do.	111	200 do. bs.	97⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	103⅜	300 do. bs.	97⅜
1,000 do.	103⅜	40,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	98
1,000 do. small	103⅜	200 Mariposa Pf.	10⅜
40,000 do.	103⅜	200 do.	10⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	64⅜	200 do.	10⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, 5-20	62	200 Reading	100⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, 5-20	62	200 do.	100⅜
2,000 N. C. 6s, O.	40⅜	50 do. b. sell. bd.	100⅜
5,000 do.	40⅜	400 Mich. Cen.	117⅜
10,000 do. bet. sell.	40⅜	200 L. S. & M. S.	85⅜
130,000 N. C. 6s, new	31⅜	110 Panama R.	131⅜
5,000 S. C. 6s, 5-20, Jan. & July	90⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅜
1,000 Comm. 6s	101⅜	100 C. C. C. & Ind.	84⅜
5,000 Gt. W. Pac. 7s	97⅜	200 do.	84⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	94⅜	100 do.	84⅜
20,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	89⅜	1000 Chi. & R. I.	111⅜
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d	62	40 Mil. & St. P.	80⅜
5,000 M. & St. P. 7-10	91⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅜
Coupon	91⅜	100 do.	75⅜
4,000 D., L. & W. 1st	100⅜	300 Tol., W. & W.	84⅜
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅜	40 Del., L. & W.	105
2,000 Mich. Sc. 2d	82	200 do.	105⅛
5,000 Chic. & Mil. bds.	101⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. 5.	97⅜
200 Centralvet	114	1500 O. & M. bet. o. bs.	43⅜
200 do.	114	100 Mor. & E.	87⅜
200 do. bet. cash	113⅜	100 C. C. & I. C.	30⅜
100 Erie R.	99⅜	100 do.	30⅜
100 do. bet. cash	99⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. bs.	80

THURSDAY, March 2—P. M.

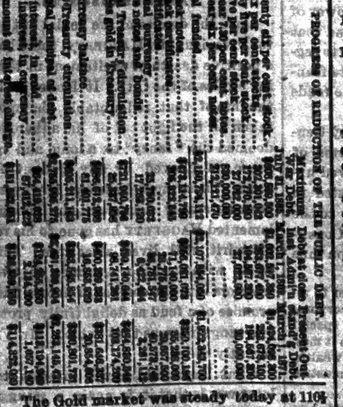
We compile from the Official Schedule of the Treasury the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States, as outstanding on the First of March:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
6 per cts., 1862	$283,687,750	$110,000,000	$393,687,750
6 per cts., 1881	272,317,500	67,634,450	339,951,950
6 per cts., 1881	127,997,950	54,514,500	182,512,450
6 per cts., 1881 (n.)	190,944,700	78,975,950	269,920,650
6 per cts., 1867	249,051,700	32,170,950	282,222,650
6 per cts., 1868	283,235,300	10,772,700	294,008,000
Total 6 per cts.	$1,408,227,400	$353,770,550	$1,762,003,950
5 per cts., 1881	185,560,000	185,560,000	371,120,000
5 per cts., 1874	64,320,000	134,537,950	198,857,950
5 per cts., 1874	12,905,000	6,000,000	20,000,000
Total	$1,166,012,400	$679,297,550	$1,845,309,700
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,940,100
Reduction of Funded Debt			$262,630,450
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			124,355,850
			13,194,949
Reduction in Interest Charge			$11,160,901
Treasury Circulation, (net,) March 4, 1869			$17,617,169
Present Circulation, (net,) Feb. 4, 1871			382,248,147
Decrease since March 4, 1869			$35,631,022

* Including accrued interest on Debt.

The following table exhibits the progress of reduction of the Principal and of the Yearly interest charge of the



The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Freeman, Miss Livingston and others.

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HOME and BLUE DEVILS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Beckett, Miss Maurice Henriques, and Miss Rose Gerrard.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Mordaunt, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Jenny Morosini.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Broome-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU (Burlesque). Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Fourth-st., near Bowery.
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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to hand in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 10 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under the proper heads.
[For Paris readers.] Subscriptions of residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 60 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor Place, at the office formerly occupied by Messrs. Clerget, Blind & Co.
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Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The German Army of occupation entered Paris yesterday at noon, under the command of Gen. KAMEKE. There was much agitation in the city on the preceding night, and barricades were erected to prevent the Germans from overstepping the assigned limits. When the troops entered, shops and public buildings were closed, and the people looked on in silence. There was no violent demonstration, though it is said the National Guard was restrained with difficulty. The Emperor declares that he will not enter the capital, and the Crown Prince will conduct the review. A Prussian Commission was appointed to hear any complaints of the residents of the occupied quarters. No depredations were committed by the troops. The ratifications of the terms of peace are to be exchanged at once, and then the German troops will withdraw from Paris. The employes of the Department of the Interior will return to the capital on Saturday, and the whole French Government will be transferred thither as soon as practicable. Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH have gone to Paris.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions in favor of the repeal of the income tax, from the Philadelphia Common Council, and memorial for relief from combinations of coal operators, were received, and information was asked respecting restriction on navigation at the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The bill making Jersey City a collection district and a port of entry was indefinitely postponed. The Conference Committee on the points of difference between the Senate and House on the power of the former to originate the bill to repeal the income tax reported a failure to agree. New Conference Committees on several Appropriation bills were appointed. The Deficiency bill was then taken up. Among the amendments adopted was one limiting the cost of the Boston Post-office to $1,500,000, and one authorizing the publication of the documentary history of the War. The bill was passed, as was also the Fortification bill. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was interrupted by the recess. In the evening several bills were passed, including that for the recovery of damages for the loss of the *Oneida*. A new Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was appointed, and then the River and Harbor bill was proceeded with.

In the House, a resolution was adopted for the payment of $2,000 to Mr. CONNOR, of Texas, for defending his right to his seat. This was afterward reconsidered, and, after some debate on the propriety of paying such expenses, rejected. A resolution was adopted for the payment of the mileage of members elected to the next Congress after the opening of the session. A bill was passed dividing Illinois into three judicial districts. A bill prohibiting the sale of public lands except under Homestead, Pre-emption, Agricultural College, and Bounty laws, was lost for want of two-thirds in its favor, as was also the bill to repeal the income tax. A resolution was adopted exculpating Gen. HOWARD from all charges made against him in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau. A bill was passed creating a commission to determine the claims of loyal Southerners for stores, supplies, &c. The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill reported that they had failed to come to an agreement. Appropriations for improvements at Washington and for the increase of salaries were the principal points on which they had disagreed. After a long explanation by Mr. DAWES, and remarks by other members, including statements with regard to the removal of the capital, the report was adopted and a new committee appointed. Conference Committees were also appointed on the Army and the Naval Appropriation bills. To-day, pension bills are to be discussed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to enable the voters of any town to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; to authorize the organization of a steam transit company in New-York with $10,000 capital; to provide for the appointment of all notaries public by the Secretary of State, after April 1, 1871, to whom all applications for appointment shall be made, and to whom each appointee shall pay $5 for the library fund; and to incorporate the New-York Advertising Company, who may erect columns on the street corners on which to post bills. The bill to aid the Children's Aid Society of New-York, was reported and ordered for a third reading. The General order of business mainly occupied the Assembly during the day and evening sessions. A bill was introduced to supply Rochester with water.

GENERAL.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop JANES presiding, began its eighty-seventh annual session in Baltimore on Wednesday. The eighth annual session of the Washington Conference began at Frederick, Md., on the same day. Bishop SIMPSON was present and addressed the Conference.

Four young women graduated as physicians from the New-England Medical College in Boston on Wednesday, one of whom, Miss NYE, of Bellevue, Nebraska, is shortly to go as missionary physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American Board.

The ice in the Hudson River has moved out as far north as Cold Spring. All the ferries on the river have resumed their trips.

"Ben" BOYCE, charged with killing Capt. JENKINS, a Deputy United States Marshal at New-Madrid, Mo., a few days ago, has been released on $50,000 bail.

The General Council of the Working Men's Benefit Association met again yesterday in Mahanoy City, Penn., and referred the question of arbitration to the miners to report to the next Council. A committee was appointed to "keep the miners' side before the public and refute the misstatements of the operators." The Council adhered to the basis of 1869, and adjourned *sine die*.

The trial of JOHN L. FILKINS opened yesterday in Albany, and the first witness examined was THOMAS A. HALPINE, the express messenger, who swore positively that FILKINS was the man who entered the car and shot him.

The chief witness examined yesterday, in the investigation relating to the New-Hamburg disaster, was Mr. ISAAC TOUCEY, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, who was on the witness-stand three hours. The investigation is adjourned till Tuesday next, at 4 P. M.

The Post-office detectives failed to establish the charge of stealing a registered money letter from the mail, addressed to LEWIS JACOBS, against OSCAR LANGBEIN, who was accordingly discharged by Commissioner HURLBUT, yesterday. The main witness for the Government was unable to identify the accused as the thief.

The New German Empire.

The new Empire of Germany begins from this time a career of immense importance to the world. Its population is the second of the great States of Europe. Russia leads it with 69,000,000; but, including Alsace and Lorraine, Germany follows with 41,120,000 of the most industrious and intelligent inhabitants to be found in any community of the world. France, shorn of a large part of her two provinces, comes next, with 36,450,000; and then the Austrian Monarchy, with 35,-940,000, and Great Britain, with 30,838,000; last of all being Italy, with Rome, counting 25,670,000 inhabitants. Even the preponderating population of the German Empire is no fair measure of its strength. Its position is central, whether for military or moral influence. It is compact and homogeneous. All its vast forces are under the control of one Executive and the Parliament. Its leading State—Prussia—is confessedly the most intelligent, disciplined and vigorous community in Europe. The Administration is everywhere economical and thoroughly well organized. The educational system of Prussia, its economy and thorough discipline will now be spread through all the Empire. Even this tremendous war will leave less debt on the Empire than it would on any other civilized State. The HOHENZOLLERN always made their enemies pay their war expenses, and no army lives at so little money-cost as the German.

In our judgment, the "Empire will be peace," in a far better sense than was ever true of the Napoleonic régime. The war has made terrible wounds in German homes. Almost every family has suffered. The very best of the people, as in our own war, have offered their lives for the country. All business and production have been interrupted. For a generation to come, the masses will dread and abhor war, and the people will seek their natural bent in trade, agriculture and manufacture. The masses, too, are to have more power in the new Empire. The Parliament is to contain 382 members in the Lower House, chosen by universal suffrage. Many of the trades-unions and working men's associations are represented among these. It is true that Prussia sends 236 members out of this number, but many others in the cities and Western provinces come from democratic constituencies. This portion of the German Parliament will be essentially a popular body, and represent the national aspirations for peace and industrial progress. In the Upper House, which corresponds to our Senate, and represents States and princely families, Prussia has a much smaller proportional representation—only seventeen out of fifty-two, while Bavaria has six, Saxony four, and Wurtemberg four, and Baden and Hesse three each. Thus these five States could in that House outvote Prussia, if they so desired, yet Prussia represents 24,039,000 inhabitants, while Bavaria contains but 4,824,000, Saxony 2,423,000, and Wurtemberg 1,778,000. One principality represented by one vote in each House—Schaumburg Lippe—has but the population of a small town, 31,000.

The interest of the future, both for Germany and the world, in the new Parliament, lies in the struggle, inevitable and intense, between the self-will and royal power of the HOHENZOLLERN and the popular aspirations for greater liberty. The present Kaiser is a martinet and believes in "the divine right," and therefore will be determined to have his own way without regard to Constitutions. Unfortunately for liberty, he has shown a divine right to command by great efforts and great achievements. Like all his ancestors, he has known how to conduct a large Government with rigid economy; he has had the faculty of choosing and retaining the best public servants; he has cast life and crown into the struggle for Prussian supremacy, and has come forth victorious. Germany will forgive many sins to the brave old martinet, and self-willed but successful Emperor. For years to come the principal events in German history will be the struggles between the Emperor and the people. With the succession of his son, however, will come a more reasonable and liberal Government. "Our FRITZ" is known to all Germany as a liberal-minded ruler, and no mean General. He has been worthily consecrated for the Imperial Crown on many a battle-field. His English wife gives a promise of reasonable and constitutional influences around him, and of a future reign which shall be worthy of a constitutional King. We cannot but hope that the new German Empire foretokens greater peace and liberty to continental Europe.

Legislative Control of Railroads.

With so much of the coal monopoly as is dependent on a prohibitory duty, Congress can deal effectually. If the Senate promptly avail itself of the opportunity which the action of the House affords, we may very soon expect to see the application of an adequate remedy.

One very important element of the question will still remain untouched, and with this element Congress has not power to meddle. The transportation companies are in a large degree responsible for the present scarcity and dearness of anthracite coal. By arbitrarily raising—in some instances actually doubling—the rates of transportation, they aggravated the difficulties that divide the operators and the miners, and cut off supplies from the channels on which the general public are dependent. The penalty falls quite as heavily upon Pennsylvania as upon New-York. The Senate of the former State has directed the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General to the injury inflicted upon important interests. Its resolution on the subject affirms that the cost of coal has been "doubled to the consumer, and the public threatened with the total loss of this indispensable article." The Governor in his response states the case more broadly, and imputes to the transportation companies a direct connection with the evil. In his special message, transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday, the Governor, after referring to the previous suspension, adds:

"After a few days' labor the miners were informed by the operators that the transportation companies had largely increased their charges for freights—in some instances more than doubled them—in consequence of which the mining was again suspended, and so continues. The results are that little or no coal is being mined or forwarded to market; miners and laborers out of employment; the supply of coal on hand is becoming rapidly exhausted; forges, furnaces, and other manufactories, which use the coal for fuel, have been compelled to stop, throwing large numbers of laborers out of employment—to the great damage of all concerned, to the great injury of our people, and the general prostration and derangement of all those important interests connected with coal operations. These things ought not so to be; and it is considered both the right and the duty of the Legislature to apply the proper remedy and arrest the evil."

The practical question is, Are the transportation companies at liberty to increase their rates without hindrance or limit? Is their right so unconditional, their power so unrestricted, that they may double or treble their charges with impunity? This is the injury which the Pennsylvania Senate, by its resolution, presented to the consideration of Gov. GEARY, who, in turn, sought the opinion of the Attorney-General. We now have the result, and it is not one calculated to strengthen the companies or to reconcile the public to their pretensions.

The right of railroad and transportation companies to impose rates of freight being a franchise, conferred by a Legislature in the public interest, we might look for a careful limitation of the privilege in the charters conferring it. The looseness with which the limitation is too often provided is exemplified by the Attorney-General, who shows that in at least one of the Pennsylvania charters the "toll" only is restricted. And as "toll" refers merely to a tribute or custom paid for passage, not to payment for carriage, which is service, it follows that the right of the Company in respect of rates of freight is really unlimited. How many of the transportation companies enjoy the same profitable freedom, we are not informed by Mr. BREWSTER. As a lawyer, he declines to speak until after a critical examination of the various charters. The Governor, however, regards the particular charter cited as exceptional in its license. He refers cursorily to certain charters for the purpose of proving that they embody restraining provisions, and expresses the opinion that limitations have been placed upon the power of other companies to charge freights, and that power is reserved to the Legislature "to regulate the charges, resume the corporate franchises, repeal the charters, or take the roads for public use."

Both the Governor and the Attorney-General contend that, apart from the terms of the charters, and the authority reserved under them, a controlling power is vested in the Legislature that is fully equal to the emergency. This clause of the State Constitution is cited in support of the position thus assumed:

"The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators."

If, then, it is apparent that injury has been done to the citizens of the Commonwealth, the Legislature may interfere, and the cost of carrying coal may be reduced to rates that harmonize with the general interest. So far as the increase of rates is the consequence of combination, it may be checked by a mere summary process. Even a lawful act may not be performed in an unlawful way;—and a combination of companies to exact and maintain higher rates of transportation renders the officers concerned indictable.

These points are noteworthy in a discussion which corporate power and rapacity invest with daily-increasing importance. We can scarcely hope that the Pennsylvania Legislature will exercise its constitutional authority adversely to companies whose magnitude and wealth secure for them political influence. The doings at Albany remind us perpetually of the ease with which unscrupulous wealth sways the action of legislators; and the Harrisburg lawgivers are, unfortunately, not above suspicion. The time will come, perhaps, when the people will call into exercise higher agencies; and incidents like those associated with the coal question are not without use as means of educating public opinion up to the stage at which interference will be demanded.

The Small-Pox Visitation.

As the mass of our City population emerges, with diminished vitality, from the rigors of a severe Winter and its accompanying evils of neglected street cleaning and surface drainage, the movements of contagious disease become of special interest. We have lately noted, with some apprehension, spasmodic outbreaks of small-pox in this and the neighboring cities. The fact that in New-York the number of deaths from small-pox were greater during last week than in any other since the corresponding week of 1870, is something more than a coincidence. It means that the present is, for reasons already indicated, a highly critical period in the state of the public health. It warns us, moreover, that as we have to contend with an equal amount of sanitary neglect aiding the progress of pestilence as at this time last year, and as it will naturally be furthered this season by a greater degree of constitutional exhaustion in the masses of the people, we may not improbably find the contagious disease calendar give evidence of increase. As we pointed out yesterday, the very untrustworthy character of our vital statistics may be inferred from the fact that, while the Register reports twenty deaths from small pox during the week ending Saturday last, the City Sanitary Inspector puts down the total of seizures for the week at fifty-two. Bearing in mind the fact that the seizures reported for the preceding week reached only thirty-four, we are reduced to about forty cases as the probable source of twenty deaths. Late medical reports of the new small-pox hospitals in the English metropolis acknowledge a death-rate of seventeen per cent., but explain its high figure by stating that the Parish authorities send them only the worst cases. What can we conclude from figures that show a death-rate of fifty per cent. unless that they are hopelessly inaccurate? The correctness of the number of deaths may be assumed; the correctness of the number of seizures is impossible unless on the supposition that we have among us a pestilence whose virulence is almost without parallel in the history of contagious disease. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the reports submitted to the Board of Health is that this sapient body should have been utterly oblivious of the alarming conclusions that might be drawn from their own figures.

Under such circumstances it is, perhaps, too much to expect that our local health guardians should take up seriously the question of public vaccination. The statistics of the hospitals already alluded to show that among vaccinated patients the mortality was seven per cent., while among the unvaccinated it ranged as high as forty-three per cent. They state, moreover, that in nearly every case of small-pox proving fatal to vaccinated persons, there had been some previous visitation of the disease, and in the majority of cases that visitation had been caused by gin-drinking in excess. The vaccinated patients have had their further advantage over the unvaccinated, that whereas the average time of the detention of the former in the hospital was twenty-three days, that of the latter reached thirty-four. Such individual examples only confirm general conclusions like the following: Thirty years before the introduction of vaccination, the annual death-rate in England from small-pox amounted to three thousand in every million of the population. Between 1854 and 1865, after the enactment of compulsory vaccination, it was reduced to two hundred and two per million. In Prussia, where compulsory vaccination is enforced with much more perfect success, the rate had decreased from 3,423 to 178 per million. With such facts before us, and a perpetually recurring danger reminding us how imperfectly we are protected against its ravages, there is an obvious necessity that every attempt should be made to render vaccination more publicly accessible, and its neglect a crime against society.

Arms and the Man.

Since the demise of the genial but perhaps too vivacious Mr. HAGGERTY, there has been a positive dearth of excitement in the sporting circles of the City. It looked as though the fate of that redoubtable champion had taken all the fight out of his adherents, and doomed the "fancy" to a long and ignoble peace, unrelieved by any gallant feat of arms. These apprehensions, however, have been agreeably disappointed. Though the lamented HAGGERTY has gone to his reward, his spirit still lives after him. This very week witnessed the entrance of two new warriors into the combat of heroes, and gave promise of a feud as delightfully protracted and sanguinary as that which Mr. VARLEY recently ended.

What lends additional interest to this later war is that it is again a struggle for pre-eminence between the Metropolis and the provinces. Mr. COLLYER, familiarly known as "SAM," hails from Baltimore, as Mr. HAGGERTY from Philadelphia, while Mr. EDWARDS, whom a select circle of friends recognise as "BILLY," is the shield and glory of New-York. All devoted to the profession of arms, these gentlemen have often before joined issue in battle, but hitherto only in a friendly spirit, and strictly in the way of business. It is a characteristic of the first-class professional pugilist that outside of the roped arena he is the most peaceable and inoffensive of men. Whether from a consciousness of his prowess, or a certain feeling that every fight on which there is no money up is simply a waste of time and skill, we seldom or never find him concerned in the petty bickerings or bar-room squabbles of the meaner herd.

So Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. COLLYER were accustomed to punch each other in public in the most amicable fashion imaginable, while their private intercourse was marked by punctilious courtesy and regard. But as in each of these encounters, victory perched on the New-Yorker's banner, while the colors of Baltimore were trailed in the dust, the champion of the Monumental City grew mortally as well as physically sore. Brooding on his defeat, and perhaps urged by evil counselors, he hungered for revenge, and resolved to punish Mr. EDWARDS privately and in earnest. So like a knight of old, accompanied by his trusty henchman, he repaired to his enemy's stronghold. As is the wont with gentlemen of his guild Mr. EDWARDS had invested the earnings of his skill in a neat "public," conveniently situated on Centre-street, between the Court-house and the City Prison. There the intrepid Baltimorean found his antagonist, and at once flung down the gauge of battle. Mr. EDWARDS politely but firmly declined. Fighting was his business, not his pastime, but if Mr. COLLYER meant business, he would accommodate him at the proper time and place. He would be glad to meet him, for example, in the lists wherein the illustrious Mr. MACE and the accomplished Mr. COBURN proposed to have their tourney. Even this smoking prospect, perhaps because it was a little indefinite, failed to mollify the infuriated "SAM." He dropped negotiations and proceeded to action. His declaration of hostilities was informal but sufficiently clear. It consisted in striking Mr. EDWARDS violently in the neck. The combat was brief but bloody, and resulted in the signal discomfiture and utter rout of the invader, who was borne away in a most picturesque condition by his friends. The Police arrived at the close of the engagement, in time to make the streets.

This second vindication of Metropolitan superiority must be truly gratifying to every public-spirited citizen. And when we look forward to the long vista of fistic duels, of free fights and midnight murders that will probably spring out of this affair, we are tempted to regard Mr. EDWARDS as a public benefactor. Not to speak of the pleasant excitement which this long series of battles must produce, so many roughs will no doubt be killed in them, that for a time at least our public thoroughfares will be rendered almost secure. And in that event why should we not erect to Mr. EDWARDS or to his memory, should he unhappily fall, a statue, which might be placed on a pedestal with that of Boss TWEED, and so commemorate at once the twin heroes of the Ring?

A Modern Trojan Horse.

It is a trite truism that history constantly repeats itself. The Trojan horse, in which the Greeks introduced themselves into the doomed city of PRIAM, was but a prototype of that wagon of hay under whose friendly cover the followers of the Black DOUGLAS gained access to his ancestral castle, and so wrested it from the Saxon invader. Many times in ancient and modern strife, the same device has been used in one shape and another, and now we find it adapted to the purposes of that private warfare which the ingenious but impecunious Ishmaels of society are constantly carrying on to get possession of the property of their more prosperous neighbors. Mr. F. C. CROSS, a Massachusetts gentleman, temporarily sojourning in Denver, is to be credited with this agreeable invention. Finding that the ordinary methods of express robbery were likely to bring him to grief, he hit upon the clever expedient of having himself boxed up, and so introduced into the citadel of the foe in the unsuspicious guise of freight. The plan, admirable in its conception, was defective in its execution. From some cause or other doubts arose as to the genuineness of Mr. CROSS's innocent-looking package, the box was opened and the adventurous inventor ignominiously dragged to light and clapped into jail.

His box was found to be furnished with many conveniences calculated to relieve its rather irksome confinement. A very good substitute for a pillow was contrived at one end, of netted twine. Ample store of provision was discovered in the way of bread, cakes, butter and fruit. Books and papers were also there, though how they were to have been read is a mystery, and a change of clothing, which it would doubtless have been equally difficult to put on. Most significant of all the furniture was a loaded revolver. It is fair to add that the young man thus caught in a bad box disclaims any sinister intent, and explains that the whole thing was only an odd Yankee speculation to get home without paying passenger rates. His friends have made haste to supplement this defense by declaring him insane. And it certainly looks as if no one, not partially demented, could deliberately shut himself up in a close box, for a journey of four or five days. But if Mr. CROSS be out of his mind, we trust he will have the benefit of proper medical treatment. A madness which runs to pistols and express cars is the methodical to be safely trusted at large.

In any event, this incident must give a fresh impulse to the business of car robbery, which certain untoward events at Albany and on the Pacific coast have seemed somewhat to discourage. Mr. CROSS's brilliant idea will undoubtedly be an inspiration to the knights of the road. Apart from the security, and with proper and obvious precautions, the certainty of the plan, there is in the notion of making an express company carry its own despoilers, receipting for them, becoming responsible for their safety, guarding them and handling them right side up with care—there is in all this a touch of exquisite humor which must appeal with irresistible force to the burglarious mind. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to hear soon that Mr. CROSS's exploit has been repeated with worse intent and better success. The express companies, however, have this consolation in the face of a pressing danger, that if their employes continue to display their usual energy in handling the property confided to them, boxed-up burglars will be left in poor condition to attend to business.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Forty-first Congress has resolved to include the Income tax in its list of heroines. It knows that the tax is, of all taxes, the most unpopular, and that it is also unnecessary. Put the question, "Is the tax equitable or inoffensive in its working?" and not twenty members of the House would answer Yea. Require the House to say Yea or Nay to the question, "Is the tax required to sustain the public credit?" and not half a dozen would expose their ignorance by an affirmative response. Yet 116 members yesterday declared that the tax shall not be repealed, and thus declaration decides the matter for the session. The motives that disclose the decision are various, some of them contemptible. The free traders were its only open opponents, and the country will hold them responsible for the result.

Our Japanese visitors, in their wanderings through the Metropolis, generally comment upon the filthiness of its streets. Here are miles of marble palaces, miles of brown-stone residences, miles of stores decorated and stocked without regard to cost. They are reminded continually of the presence of much elegance and great wealth. But the dirtiness of the thoroughfares they pronounce an evidence of barbarism. The dirtiest parts of Yeddo or Yokohama are not worse. Their surprise is increased when they are informed that for the purpose of cleaning the streets the tax-payers contribute money enough to make this the cleanest City in Christendom. They ask who gets the money, and when told that there is a street contractor, bound by formal agreement to perform the work for which he is extravagantly paid, they remark that if a Yeddo contractor were to neglect his duty after the manner of the New-York contractor, he would be required to perform hari-kari. On being informed that though snow in one of the most formidable of our Winter nuisances, the contractor is not bound to provide for its removal, they renew their expressions of astonishment. "Are the rulers of the City fools or thieves," they inquire, "that they pay money to clean the streets, and then exempt the contractor from the performance of one of the most important portions of his work?" Pursuing their investigation, our friends from Japan desire to be told how it is that though the waste snow has given place to black slush and dirt, the contractor employs his men—not in carting away the dirt, but—in throwing it from the sides of the streets into the middle, where the street railroad companies had at their own expense made them comparatively clean. We confess our inability to explain, and commend our visitors to the City officials for information.

Mr. TWEED has introduced a bill incorporating an Advertising Company, which shall be privileged to erect columns upon which to post bills, and in consideration thereof shall pay five per cent. of its net earnings to the City. Imagine a "column" of this character erected at every street corner! Of course, the Police will be instructed to prevent the posting of placards in other places, and TWEED's Advertising Company will thus be made a monopoly, exacting its own terms, and adding a new source of revenue to the Ring! What will come next? Is there any means of making money, which the Legislature can at all control, of which TWEED and his friends do not intend to take possession?

Democratic journals make the opening of the new loan a pretext for reviving the demand for taxation of Government bonds. One of our State Senators has introduced the proposition at Albany, and the adherents of Mr. PENDLETON in all parts of the country echo it with a bitterness that recalls the time when repudiation was a regular Democratic issue. There is no excuse for the cry. As a matter of policy, the Government could not afford to expose its credit to attack under the guise of local taxation. But the pledge given to the bondholders renders argument inadmissible. By the terms of the law authorizing their issue, the bonds are exempt from taxation—save on interest derived from them may enter into taxable income. The contract entered into, as between the Government and its creditors, during the war, was explicit upon this point; and the Funding scheme which Mr. BOUTWELL is attempting to float, derives one chance of success from sentiments of the exemption. Nothing but mischief can arise from a demand which the law has conclusively provided against.

A Kings County Supervisor has discovered that Brooklyn possesses abler and purer Judges than New-York, and in consideration of such qualifications deserving pecuniary recognition, the Board resolved to increase the salaries of the City Court Judges from $6,500 to $10,000. The two Democratic lawyers who were elected last year to do a share of the work, which, under the old charter, had been performed by Judge THOMPSON alone, are doubtless able and upright men. It is curious enough, however, to find the party managers in Brooklyn displaying at this particular juncture a liberality which was neglected under circumstances much more favorable for its exercise. On one hand we find a steady resistance to the raising of the salaries of the Police from $1,000 to $1,500, on the plea that economy is urgently demanded in view of the involved state of City finances. On the other, we have three Judges who can hardly be overworked—seeing that Judge THOMPSON survives the task of doing the work of all three—about to receive a very substantial increase of remuneration. The contrast is instructive.

Both sections of Congress are experiencing the penalty of hours wasted in frothy talk and personal recriminations. Bills of the highest national importance have been practically crowded out of the calendar, and even the indispensable legislation demanded by appropriation bills will hardly be got over during the few hours of existence that remain to the Forty-first Congress. The hurry and scramble of its closing days may possibly afford a salutary lesson to the new members, at least, who are awaiting its end to take their place in its successor.

As might be expected, the emigration returns which bear upon any portion of the last six months, show a large decrease on the same period last year. Between the quarter ending March 3, 1871, and that ending March 3, 1870, there is a difference in favor of the latter of 2,761. This is almost exclusively a deficit in German immigration, since the arrivals from Great Britain have considerably increased. It will be interesting to note whether, during the next year, the great increase of national burdens in France will have any appreciable influence in increasing the very fractional proportion of Gallic population that reaches these shores. On the whole it is safe to assume that it will take a few years to reach the greatness maximum of immigration from the Continent of Europe.

CUBAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship Columbia, which left Havana on Feb. 25, reached this port late Wednesday morn. By the courtesy of Purser MAGNE, the special correspondence printed below was promptly delivered at this office.

Execution of a Woman—Valmaseda's Movements—The Case of Casanova—War News—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

As I informed you in one of my last letters, the Spaniards succeeded in surprising the Cuban Military Tribunal of the North, and the captured documents so far to prove the charges of inhumanity and barbarism committed in the interior. Among the sentences and crimes charged are very rare ones, one man being shot for having betrayed the hiding place of a wounded companion to the Spaniards, another hung for having joined a Spanish soldier, an old acquaintance of his, in despoiling a family of all they possessed; two others were hung for committing, and one for attempting to commit, rape. Military offenses are also on record as having been punished in an exemplary manner, and on the whole, the Court-martial seems to have acted in a very fearless manner, and might even be praised were it not for one case which they tried and which resulted in the execution of a poor woman. I translate the sentence and findings of the Court without comments:

CANTO EL JOBO, Feb. 1, 1871.

In view of the charges against the citizens LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTAGNES, for the grave offense of having come to induce families within the lines of the Spanish forces to those of the enemy, and considering that the crime of treason is fully proven against LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTAGNES, the Court-Martial of the Northern District sentences that the citizens LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTAGNES suffer death by hanging in this encampment called El Jobo, in the District of Traitors and the wellsons of the Republic." In an order he gives to Col. BOBADILLA to have the sentenced executed with all the care and moderation possible, and to inter the bodies, and out of consideration to the sex of the citizeness CARIDAD MONTAGNES, let her be burned with the hanging ceased. All other effects belonging to said MONTAGNES, to be delivered to her husband, JOSE BELLO, a cavalry soldier in the Cazzas. And as it ordered that in crimes of the above nature, the sentence be executed without consulting the Executive, let it be executed and the papers be filed in the archives.

[SEAL.] PEDRO DIAZ TORRES, President.
J. AURELIO FERNEL, Secretary.

REMARKS.—The prescribed order was given to Col. RAFAEL BOBADILLA to execute the citizen LUIS ARGILAGOS, to which I certify.

PEDRO DIAZ.

ADDENDA.—The citizens LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTANCHES were executed at Camp Jobo, and interred, and the bodies were buried with sufficient care, all of which I witnessed as Secretary, and to which I certify, in order to attest the facts.

MANUEL MANINO, alias CHACORRO.

Miss. MONTANCHES may have merited death, according to Cuban justice, but the world at large will not think so, as her only crime, according to the official statement, was to say she have some families accompany her within the Spanish lines.

VALMASEDA'S MOVEMENTS.

VALMASEDA returned yesterday from his short excursion to the Cinco Villas. He says that matters are progressing well for the Spanish cause, but does not say anything about the probability of the war ending soon. The General visited the hospitals, gave orders to have them supplied with necessaries, commended the gentleness of a number of prisoners liberated others, and removed some officials considered unfit for their positions. No insurgent of note surrendered to him during his short trip, and in this particular I suppose he is somewhat disappointed.

THE CASE OF CASANOVA.

The case of Don INOCENCIO CASANOVA, a native of the Canary Islands, but a citizen of the United States, who was accused of complicity with the revolution and at one time confined here, caused considerable excitement at the time, and after much exertion the United States Consul obtained his liberation, and sent to the United States, where he laid his claims for indemnity before the Government at Washington. The American Press coupled itself extensively with the case, but other matters came up and CASANOVA was soon forgotten, although his daughter, Mrs. EMILIA CASANOVA DE VELAYENEDA, did them and does now hold the most prominent place among the Cuban ladies in New-York. CASANOVA did not think that the Spaniards were so bloodthirsty as they were painted, and taking passage, arrived here on the *City of Mexico* yesterday. He disembarked and went to his house, when, shortly afterward, a Commissary of Police presented himself, with an order from the Captain-General, intimating to him that he must re-embark immediately. He did so, and he will probably return to New-York today on the *Columbia*. Mr. CASANOVA protested against the proceeding, but the only answer he could get was that the General had so ordered it. If Mr. CASANOVA had ruminated, there is hardly a doubt but that some one of the lower classes of exalted political opinions would have attempted to kill him, and at best his presence here would have produced a riot.

THE CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION.

The *Voz de Cuba* has received private letters from Spain announcing that the abolished Consejo de Administracion, would be reestablished, and the Yes protests against saddling the Island with an incumbrance whose only object would be to inconvenience the mares of public affairs, and of affording sinecures to a number of lazy employees.

WAR NEWS.

Col. WEYLER has just returned to Las Tunas from an excursion to the Soledad Mountains, where he attacked the combined forces of PANCHO PRIETO and OSORIO. The fight lasted several hours, and the Spaniards remained masters of the field, losing nineteen men killed and a number of wounded, the insurgent loss in killed being stated at over sixty. Among the killed was Señor MILANES, the father-in-law of the Cuban Governor, MIGUEL MANTI. The Spaniards destroyed the huts and tents, and what is of more importance, the Cuban workshops, where the latter repaired arms and manufactured ammunition, and they captured a quantity of arms and implements.....VICENTE CABALLERO AGUILERA, a cousin of FRANCISCO AGUILERA, was captured near Manzanillo, with his family, and brought to town. He states that his cousin has only about thirty of his negroes and his family with him, and that Gen. MODESTO DIAZ is now Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces in the Eastern Department. This AGUILERA wrote to his cousin, another AGUILERA, informing him of the way he was treated, and that the latter's surrender would probably save the heads of both, at least of AGUILERA, No. 1, and Minister AGUILERA thereupon wrote to VALMASEDA offering to surrender. It is doubtful yet whether he will come in, as he cannot comply with VALMASEDA's conditions.....The Cubans burnt the bridge of the Cobre Railroad, from Santiago de Cuba to Ville del Cobre, almost at the gates of Santiago de Cuba. There are no means of repairing it, and this is plain proof that in the Eastern Department, if the Cubans have things almost their own way. At any rate they come and go as they please. The Eastern Department and the jurisdictions of Sancti Spiritus and Las Tunas, are good for a two years' war yet.....Gen. BOTTIEL with seven hundred men was attacked by the Spaniards on the 17th, at Manzano del Abra, *grande* jurisdiction of Moron. BOTTIEL was awaiting the arrival of SALOME HERNANDEZ and others from the Camagney region, with about five hundred more Cubans,

fled at Molbo, MANUEL R. DE VALDIVIA was killed, and a small deposit of arms captured at Tobosi.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. JOSE PEDRO LABRUZE, accused of treason, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and to never confirmed to Matanzas. The *Voz de Cuba*, in reference to the petitions of Cubans enlisted, who desire to have their estates returned to them, cites one of the brothers GOVIN (JOSE RAFAELITO FELIX,) as of the number, and says that their boldness is wonderful when it is known that one paid $5,000, the second $10,000, and the third $6,000 toward the fitting out of the Libano expedition. Was the *Voz* so wrong to pitch into the GOVINS, because there are a quantity of others more mixed up with the revolution, who have asked the same thing. A word of money is a powerful incentive. QUASIMODO.

The Version Current in this City of the Cassanova Outrage.

INOCENCIO CASANOVA, well-known wealthy American citizen, but formerly a native of Cuba, and a planter, arrived here by the steamer Columbia, from Havana. His experiences in Havana for a few days previous to his departure for this City were extremely exciting and interesting. This gentleman's estate and plantations upon the island are very extensive and valuable, exceeding $3,000,000, and it was his business in revisiting them to sell them and hasten to visit his family. Upon presenting his passport at the office of the Department at Washington the following official permit from the Governor-General was furnished him:

HAVANA, Feb. 24.

The Governor of this jurisdiction grants permit to disembark in favor of INOCENCIO CASANOVA, a native of the United States, married, a planter, who arrived at this port per steamer City of Boston.

ROBERTS, Governor of Havana.

Upon landing in the city CASANOVA, without any previous warning, it is alleged, was immediately arrested and returned to the steamer Morro, upon which he had just arrived, and there about to sail for Vera Cruz. The night previous he had received news from a friend, who disclosed to him a plot of some Spanish volunteers to murder him in the morning, if he should attempt to disembark and take passage for New York by the *Columbia*. He therefore hastily took his departure in a small boat, under cover of the darkness, and gained the steamer steamer in safety before daylight. In the morning the Spanish officer came on board to arrest him, claiming him as a rebel against the Government; but he successfully resisted arrest, the captain of the steamer refusing to permit his removal while under the protection of the American flag. A short time previous to the hour of the steamer's sailing for New-York, a small Spanish boat from shore arrived, in which were CASANOVA'S wife and CASANOVA'S daughter, who came to bid him farewell. Not suspecting the plot of the guard to kidnap him, CASANOVA stepped into the boat fearlessly. Immediately afterward the order was given to "Shove off," and a rush was made to seize him, but without success, as he jumped back upon the *Columbia* and thus escaped.

Friends of CASANOVA visited the United States Consul previous to his sailing for New-York, remonstrating against the outrages practiced upon an American citizen, who had not only been imprisoned but robbed of over $1,000 in American funds. The following answer from the United States Consul explains itself:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, }
HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1871. }

Señor Don Inocencio Casanova, Havana:

SIR: Your communication, dated yesterday, is just received, within one hour after the departure of the steamer for New-York.

My case is thoroughly engrossed with urgent business but I have detailed an assistant to dispatch with all speed your protest, and hope to transmit it to the Department of State at Washington by the outgoing mail, if possible, to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BIDDLE,
Consul General of the United States.

WARLIKE HAYTI.

A Heavy Loan Obtained in Europe—Large Purchase of Arms—Fifty Thousand Snider Guns from England—The Martinets to be Instructed in European Tactics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GONAIVES, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

Information reached here from Port-au-Prince shows that the Government of the Republic is fully alive to the threatening situation, and firmly determined to be prepared to meet it. Knowing the unwillingness of the United States to sell any arms, it recently dispatched an agent to Europe to negotiate a loan of $2,500,000. He has proved quite successful. Fifty thousand Snider guns and other small arms have been bought in England and in Belgium. A number of steel guns of heavy calibre and on the Prussian system have also been bought for fort and coast defenses. Nearly two-thirds of the loan has thus been spent, and military instructors have been engaged and are now on their way here to drill the Haytian army in European military tactics. The meaning of these preparations is apparent. Hayti thinks the annexation of San Domingo will only be the precursor of the annexation of the whole island.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI gave his third musical matinée at Booth's Theatre, yesterday. The house was crowded in every part, and there was abundant enthusiasm. Mr. WEHLI repeated his performance of his own fantasia on motives from "La Traviata," and his "Marcho de Nuit," while his very effective transcription of airs from GOUNOD'S "Faust," and a barcarole by himself, with THALBERG'S duet on "Norma" as a finale, were heard, we believe, for the first time. We have lately had occasion to speak frequently of the pianist and of the composer, and need not at present go over oft-trodden ground. The gentleman had valuable aid from Signor RANDOLFI, who finds daily increased favor with the public, and whose command of a magnificent voice is being made more and more thorough; from Miss SARA E. THOMPSON, a young and promising artist, and from Mrs. M. ISORA ELDER.... Mr. OSCAR M. NEWELL gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening. Mr. NEWELL is a young and ambitious pianist, the character of whose performances does not entitle him to choose from Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S repertory with intent to recall memories which the dead creator alone could now evoke. Signor RANDOLFI was heard during his entertainment, and so were Mr. J. W. PITSON, who though an amateur, has a good deal of mechanical skill as a violinist, Mr. J. A. MARSH, another young pianist, Mr. ERNEST PERRING, tenor, and an accomplished musician, and Miss AGNES PERRING. Miss PERRING has a soprano of good quality, and although she lacks the assurance of delivery of the time-tried vocalist, she produced a very agreeable impression by an execution of "Bel Raggio," in which the florid music was rendered with fidelity, and with a facility indicative of exceptional flexibility of voice and of excellent training.

PHILHARMONIC TODAY.

The final rehearsal for the fourth Philharmonic concert this season takes place today. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A charity concert occurs at Irving Hall this evening. Miss KELLOGG will be heard, with a number of popular artists.

The Charge Against Capt. Peabody and His Mates—Testimony to Disprove it.

The examination into the charge of cruel treatment brought against Capt. PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*, and his two mates, by colored sailors under their command, was continued before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. Previous to introducing further testimony, a motion was made by ex-Judge BEEBE, one of the counsel for the accused, for their discharge on the ground that the prosecution had failed to substantiate the charge. Subsequently Capt. PEABODY was admitted as a witness in his own behalf by consent of the Assistant District-Attorney. He said that when he sailed from Liverpool there were fifteen white men and twelve colored men under his command, among whom were Edward Reice, William Allivar, Gilbert Miles, James Miller, James Moore, Charles Johnson, Charles H. Banks and Francis Allsbyn. The voyage was very pleasant for the season until the ship arrived off the Banks of New Foundland, when it became colder. None of the colored watch were frost-bitten until they came into longitude sixty. The majority of the sailors were frozen in one night, when the only work done was to furl the sails. When he heard that they were frost-bitten he called them into his cabin and dressed their hands with linseed-meal poultice, and made finger stalls for some of them, besides applying Beckham ointment to their hands. MAYO, the first mate, testified that the Captain, himself and third mate had treated the crew in the kindest manner possible, and that none of them were struck on the voyage. The case was finally adjourned until today.

ALBANY.

Temporary Tightness in the Legislative Money Market.

Anxiety of the Water Bill Voters for Tweed's Return.

A New Grievance of the New-York Delegation.

Sharp Competition of the Country Representatives.

Triumph of the Children's Aid Society Over Its Traducers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 2, 1871.

The "Boss" reappeared in his seat again this morning and the business of legislation can now be resumed. A good deal of speculation has been indulged in with regard to the object of TWEED'S mysterious journey to New-York, night before last. The secret has at length leaked out, and according to the generally accredited rumor is as follows: It seems that the negotiations for votes in favor of the Boss's water job which passed the Assembly on the last day before the recess, provided that the payment of the money should be conditioned on the bill becoming a law. HOFFMAN'S delay in signing the bill naturally gave rise to a good deal of uneasiness among impecunious members whose board bills are in arrear, and, as ill-fortune would have it, when the bill was at length signed, the man who held the stakes was not on hand to plank down the money. In other words, the "King of the lobby," Mr. A. D. BARBER, was prostrated with sickness in New-York. Something must be done immediately or else the reputation of the "Boss" for "sticking to his word," the strong point in his character, might suffer. In order that there might be no mistake or delay, the "Boss" resolved to make the trip to New-York himself, and look after the matter. The happy smiles that overspread the countenances of the "boys" this morning, indicate that TWEED'S journey was successful, and that confidence is once more restored. In this connection it may be worth while to state that the New-York delegation was not at all satisfied at the arrangements made by the "Boss" on his water job. Some of them do not hesitate to give audible expression to their disgust, and to prophesy, in their own elegant language, that "this kind of thing is about played out." The source of their grief lies in the fact that the country Democrats should be paid for their votes on TWEED'S job, while they were compelled to vote it without pay. They refuse to take into consideration that they all hold sinecure berths under the Ring, which is expected to be compensation in full for their votes on all Ring measures, and declare that the partiality shown to the rural Democracy is an "outrage" that cannot much longer be endured.

QUARREL BETWEEN RIO SENATORS.

The trouble in the New-York delegation does not seem to be confined to the Assembly, but has extended to those "grave and reverend Seigniors," the Senators. It broke out in a very violent form this morning between Senators CREAMER and GEREY, on the introduction of a bill by the former gentleman "relating to the New-York Steam Transit Company," which was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. GEREY surmised from the title of the bill that it had something to do with railroads, and hastily inferred that there was an underhanded attempt on the part of his colleague to cheat the Railroad Committee, of which GEREY is Chairman, out of what might possibly prove a valuable "strike." He demanded that the bill be read through, although CREAMER assured him that it had nothing to do with railroads, but was merely a bill to enable a company to organize under an old charter passed five years ago. After the bill had been read through, and was shown to contain nothing of importance, CREAMER sarcastically inquired whether there was anything else that GEREY would like to learn about his bills. GEREY replied that when there was CREAMER might rest assured that he would hear from him. Several choice epithets were thereupon hurled to and fro in an undertone between the two Senators, in which the words "hog" and "treacherous"—now quite audible to the whole Senate, including the Lieutenant-Governor, who vigorously applied his gavel to restore order. It was evident, from the venom exhibited by the two Senators, that the feud between them had a prior origin to the incident that called forth the ebullition this morning, and rumor has it that the Chairman of the Railroad Committee accuses the Senator from the Sixth of poaching upon his hunting ground and bagging game that properly belongs to Prince Hal.

FRAUDS ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The morning session of the Assembly was confined to the consideration of general orders. A lengthy discussion occurred on a bill introduced by FLAGG, of Troy, forbidding life insurance companies to set up fraud as a defense after receiving three annual payments from the policy-holder. Mr. SCHERMER strenuously opposed the bill, claiming that it would operate as an incentive to fraud, and that the penalty of the frauds committed under it would fall on the innocent policy-holders, who would be compelled to make up the losses sustained by the companies by reason of such fraudulent representations. Mr. HUSTED believed that the whole business of life insurance in this State was conducted on a false basis. No distinction was made in the rate of insurance between a strong and healthy man and an invalid. The only aim of insurance companies appeared to be to issue as many policies as possible without any adequate scrutiny of the bodily condition of applicants, and without any regard to the true basis on which the business should be conducted—the chances of longevity of the persons insured, and the gradation of rates in accordance therewith. Mr. BELKNAP believed there were hundreds of life insurance companies that were rotten to the core, and it would be fortunate if policy-holders were not eventually swindled to the extent of millions. He was opposed to this bill, and to any bill that tended still further to weaken insurance companies by compelling them to pay money obtained under false pretenses. The persons needing legislative protection were the honest policy-holders, not the knaves who obtained their policies by fraud. The discussion terminated by ordering the bill to a third reading by a vote of 81 to 34.

A REPUBLICAN EMEUTE.

If the Democracy have their personal quarrels in the Legislature, the Republicans are not altogether a "happy family." This was made manifest in a discussion that arose on Mr. LITTLEJOHN'S bill to "facilitate the construction of the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad." Mr. ALVORD opposed certain provisions of the act relating to town bonding in aid of the road, whereupon LITTLEJOHN, whose whole soulseems to be bound up in the Midland Railroad and its branches, opened upon the member from Onondaga in a very savage style. He accused him of opposing from factious motives every bill that he (LITTLEJOHN) introduced, while he supported in all its enormity the most gigantic and odious monopoly (salt) that afflicted the country. He said it was time there was a settlement between him and the member from Onondaga, and he was ready for it here and now. ALVORD replied very calmly to the onslaughts of the gentleman from Oswego, and announced that he opposed his bill on principle alone, and that he occupied the same position on the question of bonding towns in aid of railroads that he always occupied. And notwithstanding the fierce tirade of his colleague, he should continue to oppose or advocate all measures on their merits, and utterly regardless of all threats to kill his own bills, or to destroy the great salt interest of his county. Both gentlemen were applauded during their remarks by members as well as by spectators in the gallery, and it was hard to tell which had the best of it in the minds of the audience. The opinion among Republicans, however, is that neither of them is of much use to his party in the Legislature, and that their constituents had better, hereafter, allow them to stay at home and attend to their legitimate business. They are the two ablest men in the Assembly, and might be of great service to their party and to the State if they same here untrammeled. But, as it is, they weaken their party and do not add to their own reputation.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The bill granting thirty thousand dollars to the Children's Aid Society was favorably reported from Senate Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and ordered to a third reading. Senator WISELOW, one of the Committee who lately investigated the false and malicious charges made against the Society by a discharged employe, moved to amend the bill, and make the donation sixty thousand dollars instead of thirty thousand dollars, but Mr. TWEED said that $30,000 was all that the Society asked for, and the amendment was therefore not pressed. The promptness with which the Committee reported this bill and the unanimity with which it was ordered to a third reading, show how little credence was placed in the charges by the Committee, and are a gratifying indorsement of one of the noblest charities in the country and of the philanthropic gentlemen who devote their time and money to the management of the Society. S.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Investigation Before the Joint Committee of the Legislature—Third Day's Proceedings—Testimony of Superintendent Toucey.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—At the session of the Joint Legislative Committee this afternoon, to investigate the New-Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was ISAAC TOUCEY, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

He was notified of the accident twenty minutes before twelve o'clock midnight, and arrived twenty minutes before three. The witness described the condition of affairs when he arrived. He also handed the Committee a copy of the printed instructions to all the employes on the road. He said: "I and, frequently, that the rules are violated. I don't know of any of them having been violated in this case; it was not in accordance with instructions to have the draw-bridge closed. The rule was issued, in November last, an order for freight-trains to carry bell-cords. I think the two brakemen who said they had not time to put on the brakes did have time; I think it would take from 1,500 to 1,800 feet distance. With all appliances in force and operation, to stop the train; this train was not stopped in that distance; a freight-train of the same weight, with

CHINA.

Failure of the Pekin Government to Post Proclamations Warning the Literati Against Violence—Imperial Order for Prosecution of the Murderers of Missionary at Wuhu—The Mixed Commission of Bankers and Insurance Companies Representatives of United States Consulted at Saigon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.

Despite the engagements entered into by the Pekin authorities, the edict denouncing the instigators and actors in the Tien-tsin massacre has not been posted throughout the Empire; and worse than that, no copies have been placarded at several points where foreigners are resident. At Shanghai they were affixed to the walls in such a manner that nothing but a careful search could detect them. At Hang-chow and Tung-chow the notification has been simply ignored, the local authorities not going to the trouble of even keeping their word in the letter. As to the interior it is perhaps too much to expect that any very great pains will be taken to circulate a document so distasteful to the masses, but the Government should be compelled to carry out their formal promise "that the proclamation should be posted in all parts of the Empire." A Canrobert of Imperial complexity in the unequal race, which in popularity supposed to have resulted in the "extermination" of the foreigners at Tien-tsin, would go a considerable way toward shocking the growing insolence observable on the part of the more rowdy natives. But the authorities are evidently determined to sauve their duty, and the foreign Ministers seem disinclined to reopen the question. Should the Franco-Prussian war speedily terminate, however, the French Admiral will, I understand, exact an ample satisfaction, CHUNG HOW'S puerile mission to Paris notwithstanding.

PRESENT ASPECT OF MISSIONARY MATTERS.

A memorial from the Protestant missionaries has been presented to the foreign Ministers at Peking respecting the present aspect of missionary matters. The signatories take high ground, regretting the change of policy on the part of foreign Governments, which has permitted the Chinese to hamper their efforts as missionaries, in clear contravention of the text and spirit of the existing treaties. Generally speaking, these gentlemen get the cold shoulder when venturing on such representations; but events have favored them lately, and the chances of another massacre are still too great for any Minister to venture on a downright refusal to admit the truth of their complaints. The British Chargé d'Affaires comforts his countrymen in odd fashion. He tells them that he is not afraid, and cannot, therefore, see why they should be; to which they reply, "Come and stay with us awhile and you will find out." Mr. LOW, according to my correspondents at the capital, seems to have no particular policy or opinions at all. He is much influenced by Mr. WADE, and will not, I fancy, venture on any independent line of action, whatever his convictions of its necessity. The Prussians are as usual quietly carrying out their own views, with immense politeness in public, but the most downright dealing in private. Poor France is nowhere just now, and the Chinese unfortunately know this and are insolent accordingly.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A MISSIONARY.

Following the attack on Mr. SYWARD'S party at Wuchang, when a mob of boys and beggars threw a considerable number of stones at them (more *Chinensis*, by way of welcome, copies intelligence of the ill-treatment of a Protestant missionary at Wuhu, on the Yangtze. Some two months ago another missionary passing that port was arrested without a shadow of reason, charged with opium smuggling, and dragged before a magistrate who released him, but left him to find his way back to his boat through a howling crowd of rowdies who loudly clamored for his life. "Not wishing to cause trouble" he made no complaint of the matter; the result of which impolitic action is that the next gentleman who visited Wuhu received somewhat worse treatment from the same people. He will probably be wiser than to overlook this breach of treaty and good manners.

THE HONG KONG BANKS.

As a matter of interest to your commercial readers, I subjoin the official return of bank notes in circulation and of specie in respective vaults during the past month of [illegible]:

	Notes in Circulation.	Specie.
Oriental Banking Corporation of India, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and China	$7,400	$20,000
Chartered of India, Australia and China	140,000	100,000
Hong Kong and Shanghai	1,000,917	600,000
Total	$2,000,317	$1,082,617

Whether they will eat their words when the Imperial Government has [illegible] is the unanswered question of the day. However, [illegible] stand to the personal credit of the Inspector-General, Mr. HART; so that should he be summarily dismissed, he would be able to outbank his employers.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Some idea of the profitable nature of insurance business at Hong Kong may be formed from the fact that at the annual meeting of the China Traders' Insurance Company, (one of four or five rival concerns,) the available net profits, after carrying over one hundred thousand dollars to expense account, was $190,000, of which $127,800 was appropriated as dividend between the few shareholders. The completion of the cables between this port and Shanghai and Singapore will doubtless give a vast impetus to business generally.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

I learn from Saigon that the United States Consulate has been suppressed. As the head-quarters of French influence in the East, it would seem wise to at least maintain a Consular Agent at that port. FATHAM.

Burning of the Shanghai Consulate.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.—The Consulate had been totally destroyed by fire. The archives have been buried. The building was uninsured. The cause of the fire was purely accidental.

THE SAGINAW'S CREW.

Commander Sicard's Acknowledgment to the King of Hawaii of his Kindness in Sending a Vessel to their Relief.

The American Minister at Honolulu presented to the King of the Sandwich Islands on Thursday, Jan. 26, Lieut.-Commander SICARD, lately in command of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, in company with Lieut.-Commander GLASS, commanding the *Nyack*, and CALVIN B. MATTOON, our Consul at Honolulu. In acknowledgment of the great kindness shown himself and his officers and crew by the Hawaiian Government, in rescuing them from a desert island in the Pacific, Lieut.-Commander SICARD, as we learn from the Hawaiian *Gazette*, presented to the King the following address:

SIR: In the name of the United States Naval lieutenants the United States Pacific Fleet, I desire to thank your Majesty for the most courteous offer of the steamer Kilauea to go to the assistance of the shipwrecked officers of the Saginaw, which was on Ocean Island. It was a most welcome and opportune relief to the company of United States officers and seamen in distress there, and a proof of your Majesty's friendly feeling toward our navy. I am sure your Majesty's kind and humane intentions toward the officers and crew sent out by the very capable and intelligent officer sent in command of the *Kilauea*, and by his officers and crew, I assure you, your Majesty also to accept my personal and those of my officers and men, for the sympathy shown us in our probable distress; and for the personal interest taken by you in the speedy dispatch of the Kilauea. Your Majesty's Minister of the Interior has manifested the same interest in our relief; and to his energetic and efficient efforts was it due that your intentions was so promptly carried into effect.

As Ocean Island was unexplored your Majesty's ship as soon as she appeared on the horizon, and the feelings of gratitude may be imagined, perhaps, but can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who have been placed in a like situation to ourselves. On our arrival in port we were received with the most warm-hearted cordiality, and have received abundant proofs of the kind feelings of the Hawaiian people.

One officer and four men, belonging to my vessel, bravely and generously ventured on a long sea-voyage in a small boat, for the relief of their shipmates; and finally, (with one exception,) saved the crew. Their lives upon the shores of the Island of Kauai your Majesty's subjects on that island received the survivors of the boat's crew with great kindness and hospitality. They were most solicitous to recover the remains of my officer and his men, and to inter them in a suitable and Christian manner. I desire again to return thanks for all that has been done for the deceased officers and crew.

THE KING'S REPLY.

His Majesty was pleased to reply as follows:

CAPTAIN: I am pleased to see you here today, and [illegible] you and the officers of the late Kingdom [illegible]

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-second-street, 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories and basement, 17 and 22 by 60; JOHN C. DONNELLY, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 16.8 by 65; PHILIP PITZPATRICK, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Madison-avenue, four stories and basement, 16.8 by 56 feet; J. E. STYLES, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side Sixty-fifth-street, 120 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories and basement, 16.8 by 55; S. M. STYLES, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Sixth-avenue, three stories and basement, 18 by 45; SAMUEL CHRISTIE, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north-east corner Third-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, three stories and basement, 20 by 65; D. H. SCHULTZ, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, south-east corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, four stories and Mansard, 20.11 by 70, 24.6 by 74, 25 by 93; SCHOELLKOPF & BRUNING, owners.

Five second-class dwellings, north-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; four stories, 20 by 50; DANIEL MURRAY, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, south side Fifty-fifth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 16 by 50, 20 by 50; JOHN LENIHAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side Fiftieth-street, 317 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 60; JAMES VAN BENSCHOTEN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 197.6 feet east of Sixth-avenue, three stories and basement, 18.6 by 45 feet; SAMUEL CHRISTIE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south-west corner, Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, rear, four stories and basement, 25 by 34.8; F. STRODTMAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet east of First-avenue, four stories, 16 by 48; LEWIS BECKER, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 217 and 219 West Thirty-fifth-street, rear, five stories, 16 by 25 and 25 by 25; JOHN G. LINDEMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 226 West Twentieth-street, rear, four stories, 25 by 25; PHILIP HERMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 60 First-street, five stories, 25 by 80; N. SIGER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side, Fortieth-street, 75 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 63; JOHN H. TIETGEN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 115 West Twenty-seventh-street, four stories, 25 by 60; ANNA KENT, owner.

Five stores and tenements, north-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, five stories, 24.6 by 60; SMITH & SON, owners.

Three stores and tenements, south-east corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, five stories, 25 by 54, 25 by 47; ROBERT BOYD, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 94 Pitt-street, five stories, 25 by 54; JOSEPH MOSBACH, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 107 Washington-street, five stories, 25.3 by 60; CHARLES DEHNER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 160 East Broadway, five stories, 25.6 by 40; P. H. SCHULTZ, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 126 West Nineteenth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; E. P. WHEELER and MARY SMITH, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 10 Goerck-street, five stories, 25 by 74; PAUL HOFFMAN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 76 Division-street, five stories, 25 by 60; FREDERICK AHRENS, owner.

One second-class store, No. 806 Pearl-street, three stories, 20 by 45; CHARLES H. JA-

One factory, No. 806 Pearl-street, (rear,) three stories, 25 by 45; CHARLES H. JACOBUS, owner.

One factory, south side Houston-street, 75 feet east of Goerck-street, five stories, 25 by 125; KEITH, KELLER & CO., owners.

One factory, No. 45 Ann-street, rear, four stories, 25 by 75; J. J. DORRANCE, owner.

[illegible] owner.

One stable, south side Forty-seventh-street, 75 feet west of Second-avenue, two stories, 25 by 40; MICHAEL FOGARTY, owner.

One stable, south side One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 197 feet 6 inches east of Sixth-avenue, rear, two stories, 25 by 18; SAMUEL CHRISTIE, owner.

One stable, south side Forty-seventh-street, 75 feet west of Second-avenue, two stories, 6.6 by 40; H. BRANDES, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Four second-class dwellings, west side of Eighth-avenue, 80 feet south of Fifty-eighth-street, two stories, 20 by 50, 15 by 36, and 20 by 25; WILLIAM BEDELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-first-street, 163 feet east of First-avenue, two stories, 25 by 27.6; CATHARINE HUBERT, owner.

One stable, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 89 feet west of First-avenue, two stories, 12 by 20; Mr. FULLING, owner.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Total No. buildings	41
Brown stone fronts	15
Brick fronts	20
Frame buildings	6
First-class dwellings	28
Second class dwellings	10
Tenement-houses	4
Stores and tenements	15
Stores	1
Factories	2
Stables	4

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick store, Nos. 266 and 267 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 50, extension in rear, 25 by 11; B. HAMERSLEY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 211 Eighth-avenue, 17.6 by 45, three stories, store to be made on first floor; Mr. HALL, owner.

Four brick stores, Nos. 203, 205, 207 and 209 Greene-street, two stories, 18.6 by 40, one story to be added to each house; Wm. E. CODE, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 139 Broome-street, two stories and attic, 20 by 45, one story to be added; WM. CARL, owner.

One brick store, No. 385 Pearl-street, four stories, 25 by 90, building damaged by fire to be repaired; Mr. ROWE, owner.

Two brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 165 and 167 Ninth-avenue, 20 feet by 84, side walls to be raised and a Mansard roof built; F. F. JERMAIN, owner.

One brick building, stores and offices, four stories, 25 by 85, No. 3 Bond-street, extension on rear, 26 by 49, height of present building; ARTHUR S. HOPE, owner.

One brick packing-house, Nos. 199, 200 and 202 Forsyth-street, three stories, 75 by 100; front of building to be taken out, also portion of rear wall and rebuilt, first story to be iron in front and story raised; PIERSON S. HALSTEAD, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 64 East Eleventh-street, three stories and attic, 23 by 74, one story with Mansard roof to be raised and extension on rear to be carried up to same height as main building; JOHN FREEAN, owner.

One brick and frame building, No. 312 West Forty-second-street, three stories, 20 by 35, extension en rear, 20 by 40, and 20 feet height; ALEX. VAN RENSSALAER, owner.

One brick factory, No. 194 East Eleventh-street, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 50, to be remodeled for a dwelling; PAUL BRINER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 109 Ludlow-street, three stories, 20 by 40, extension 30 by 14 and 18 feet high; PETER DIEHL, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 196 Stanton-street, three and a half stories, 25 by 52, attic to be raised and extension on rear, 25 by 18 feet, to correspond with main building; JOSEPH MOSBACH, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 198 Stanton-street, three stories, 25 by 38, one story to be raised and extension in rear 24.6 by 16, height to correspond with main building; JOHN MOSBACH, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 2 Essex-street, three stories, 25 by 50, extension in rear 22 by 16, height to correspond with main building; LUDWIG KNOTH, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 151 First-avenue, four stories, 23 by 42, store to be made in basement and extension in rear 10 by 19 and 16 feet high; ERNST OHL, owner.

One brick store, No. 309 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 60, store made in front and one story added to extension in rear; BRINCK & RUSSELL, owners.

One brick store and dwelling south-east corner of Lewis and Delancey streets, two and a half stories, [illegible]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Reform of the Canal System—$200,000 Offered for the Present Post-Office Site—The Peace Between France and Prussia.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE presiding. Mr. DAVID J. ELY was elected a member, and a resolution was adopted changing the hour of meeting to 2½ o'clock. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, the Chairman of Committee No. 6, reported an amendment to the Constitution with reference to the State Canals, as follows:

Resolved, That in order that the canals of the State may be reduced, so as to meet the requirements of commerce, and prevent the diversion thereof from this State, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums as may be necessary for the paying the Canal and General Fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due by the issue of bonds to the amount of stock having forty years to run from the time so bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canals shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board, in such sufficient sums as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund, the interest on the debt so created, and the expense of keeping the canals in repair.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES spoke in favor of the report, and it was adopted.

A motion that the report be sent in the form of a memorial to the Legislature, was also adopted.

On motion of Mr. W. B. RUGGLES, the following was adopted.

Resolved, That canals, railways and telegraphs form parts of one common system of commercial machinery for facilitating and cheapening the commerce interchanging between different parts of the world; that any facility, by the free use of them, to any part of the whole; that any needless imposition of tolls, expenses or other charges on any part of that system is the fruit of a policy unfit for the present enlightened age, and injurious to the general welfare and advancing civilization of the human race.

Mr. A. A. LOW, from the Committee appointed to secure the site for a new Chamber of Commerce, presented the following memorial:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents:

First—That in the year 1860 the Government of the United States was in quest of a suitable location for the Post-office of this City; that the amount of money at the command of the Post-office Department was limited to $200,000, and that the present site could only be had for $200,000;

Second—That this Chamber had always taken great interest in the location of the Post-office by memorial and by committee, seeking to influence the decisions of the Government, but that as a corporate body, it had no funds to aid in the purchase of a building, however desirable it might be;

Third—That when the choice of the Postmaster-General was made, and it was determined to buy the church and grounds on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, if the bankers, insurance companies, merchants and others would subscribe the sum of $50,000, and thus bring it within the control of the Post-office Department, so unanimous was the desire of the community for the present site, that the amount was immediately raised and applied to its purchase.

Fourth—That in consequence of the unfitness of the building, and its inadequate accommodations for the growing business of the Department, the Congress since Commissioners are appointed by Congress to select another location, at once central and commodious, upon which to erect a building that would answer the needs of the Department, and be creditable in its exterior appearance and internal arrangements to the chief commercial City of the Country.

Fifth—That the attention of the Commissioners was at once fixed upon a portion of the City Park, the President of this Chamber uniting with the other members of a Commission in asking of the City authorities the surrender of a plot of ground that would have been worth millions of dollars, but was leased for $2,000,000 certainly—for the moderate sum of $600,000, and the City authorities, with a most becoming liberality, consented to the sale.

Sixth—That when the new edifice is completed and the old site is abandoned, the United States will hold in possession a piece of real estate that will of itself forever required, for a Post-office, but will be of great value to the Chamber of Commerce, whose [illegible]

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Stone-street, No. 35, GEO. STILLWAGEN, owner; flooring third and fourth floors unsafe.

Pearl-street, No. 406, JAS. PRIOR, owner; rear wall and north gable wall cracked and bulged.

Mulberry-street, No. 49, GILMARTIN, owner; rotten foundation south end of front.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, building south-west corner Third-avenue, JOHN ADRIANCE, owner; north wall cracked and settled.

Beekman-street, No. 23, Jas. Conner estate; front overhanging, lintels broken.

Wooster-street, No. 129, PHILIP, Esq. owner; front wall bulged and out of plumb.

Pearl-street, No. 457, Mrs. R. DEVLIN, owner; wall overhanging, coping loose.

Park-street, No. 24, A. SCHERMANN, owner; front wall badly bulged and overhanging.

East Ninth-street, No. 66, GEO. SLOANE, owner; rear wall cracked and bond broken.

Fulton-street, No. 145, Rev. C. S. POMEROY, owner; floor-beams, first story, insufficiently supported.

Barclay-street, No. 6, N. C. BISHOP, owner; west and east walls cracked, and bond broken.

Park-street, (rear,) No. 20, CHAS. TORBERT, owner; coping loose.

City Hall-place, No. 22, CHAS. W. TORREY, owner; front wall settled, water-table and lintels broken.

City Hall-place, No. 22, JOHN MITCHELL, owner; building settled, sills, posts and cornices rotten.

City Hall-place, (rear,) No. 34, MICHAEL DUANE, owner; window-sills broken.

Broadway, No. 1,511, P. DREMEEN, owner; north wall broken and bulged.

South-st., Nos. 1 and 2, WETMORE, owner; lintel course cracked and broken.

One Hundred and Third-street, building north side, 25 feet west of Third-avenue, CHAS. H. BEMAN, owner; rear wall settled.

Third-avenue, building north-west corner of One Hundred and Third-street, CHAS. H. BEMAN, owner; front and rear walls sprung and cracked.

Pearl-street, No. 402, H. H. PELHAM, owner; coping loose and cornice rotten.

West-street, No. 259, JAMES R. RADFORD, owner; north extension wall cracked and bulged.

Broadway, No. 866, GILBS BLAGUE, Jr., owner; front and rear walls cracked.

Thomas-street, (rear,) No. 46, GABRIEL AIGUIER, owner; front wall cracked.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Jay-street, Nos. 47 and 49, Rhinelander estate, owner; Monroe-street, No. 21, Margaret O'Neil, lessee; Madison-street, No. 121, John H. Williams, owner; Jay-street, No. 12, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, owners; Jersey-street, No. 1, Mrs. White, owner; Jay-street, No. 12, John Connolly, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 342, John Connolly, owner; Pearl-street, No. 457, Mrs. R. Devlin, owner; City Hall-place, No. 34, Mrs. R. Devlin, owner; Park-street, No. 24, A. Schermann, owner; Rivington-street, No. 251, Mrs. J. Haymann, owner; Harrison-street, No. 5, James Dunn, owner; Park-street, rear, No. 27, St. Andrew's Church, owner; Park-street, rear, No. 29, Charles Torrey, owner; Gold-street, No. 23, Dr. Magie, owner; City Hall-place, No. 26, John Mitchell, owner; City Hall-place, rear, No. 34, Michael Duane, owner; Fulton-st., No. 145, Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, owner; Broadway, No. 1,511, P. Dremeen, owner; Broadway, No. 847, Jas. R. Whiting, owner; City Hall-place, front, No. 19, W. C. Flanagan, owner; City Hall-place, rear, No. 19, W. C. Flanagan, owner; Broadway, No. 866, Giles Blague, Jr., owner; Thomas-street, No. 36, Julian Crevier, Jr., agent; Thomas-street, No. 42, J. Weathersby, owner; Thomas-street, No. 44, Gabriel Aiguier, owner; Thomas-street, front, No. 46, Gabriel Aiguier, owner; Thomas-street, rear, No. 46, Gabriel Aiguier, owner.

Custom-House Affairs—The Congressional Investigation.

Collector MURPHY did not return to the City yesterday, as was expected, having been detained in Washington by official business. Deputy Collector JOHN R. LYDECKER, who went on with Mr. MURPHY, in obedience to the summons of the Committee on Retrenchment, returned yesterday morning. On the arrival of the Collector at Washington on Tuesday, he found that no preparations had been made for an examination that day, but, as his time was valuable, he procured a session of the Committee, at which the testimony of Mr. LYDECKER was taken. He was examined principally in relation to the manner in which business was transacted at the Custom-house, and pointed out the laws governing the course of the Collector, notably section 20 of the act of 1799, which authorizes the landing of permitted goods; that is, merchandise on which the duty has been paid, after sunset, defining the difference, as understood at the Custom-house, between the words "license" and "permit;" also section 55 of the same act, which directs the Collector to take possession of vessels detained for fifteen days have elapsed since the entry of the vessel; also the act of Aug. 2, 1854, which authorizes the Collector to take immediate possession of merchandise when the shipper consents to the landing thereof, immediately upon the mooring of the vessel to the wharf; also the act of March 2, 1861, which amply modifies the rule as to the time which that clause before unclaimed goods can be taken possession of by the Collector.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (March 2) was fair, but nothing of special interest occurred. The location of the property offered, with the exception of one lot sold by Mr. BLEECKER, was not particularly desirable, and, as a natural consequence, buyers were not numerous. The following were the sales of the day:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of PHILIP HARMON, deceased, disposed of property situated respectively on East Houston, Duane and Henry streets, in this City, details in regard to which will be found below. The Henry-street property, it is said, was purchased by Mr. GOLDSTEIN, agent of the estate. The same firm also offered four lots located on the west side of First-street, Brooklyn, with water rights in the East River known as LAURENCE & FAULE'S ship-yard, and sixteen lots on the other side of the street, extending through to Second-street and forming the block front on North First-street. The first-named lots were sold together for $45,000, to Mr. A. S. THORP, who also purchased one of the other lots, 25 by 75, on the north-east corner of Fifth and First streets. The remaining lots were then withdrawn. Both these last sales were supposed to have been effected in the interest of the heirs to the Harmon property, as the Brooklyn realty formed also by that estate. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., under order of DANIEL O'CONNER, executor, sold a plot of ground (four lots) on the south-east corner of Water and Montgomery streets, with the buildings thereon, (comparatively worthless,) to ELIAS KAHN, for $13,400.

The only other sale made was one by A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., at public auction, of a lot on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, sold to Mr. GRIFFITH ROWE, for $7,900. The business for the week is now about closed.

WM. H. RATHBONE, No. 4½ Pine-street reports having recently sold at private sale two lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, and the north lot in the rear, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, all full lots, for $40,000.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, March 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 3-story brick stores, 3-story brick front dwelling and 4 lots, Nos. 185 and 187 East Houston-st. s. s. corner Willett-st., and in one lot, Nos. 188 to 194 Houston-st., 100.8x47.11x88; M. H. Lichtenstein, purchaser.....$19,400

4-story brick store and lot No. 501 East Houston-st. s. s. 50 e. Avenue A, 25x75; Mr. Goldstein, purchaser.....14,000

3-story brick house and irregular lot, No. 71 Duane-st., s. s. between Rose and William sts., adjoining Presbyterian Church, 20.9x irregular; John Lehmaier, purchaser.....12,200

3½ story brick-front house and lot, s. s. No. 204 Henry-st., 25 ft. 3 inches e. of Scammel-st., adjoining 208 Henry-street; lot 25.3x60.2; Mr. Goldstein, purchaser.....7,700

6 lots with buildings thereon, adjoining above, s. s. Henry-st., Nos. 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, lots each 24x60.10, $4,700 each; Mr. Goldstein, purchaser.....23,500

4 lots with buildings thereon, s. e. corner Water and Montgomery sts., known as Nos. 367, 369, 371 and 373 Water-st.; lot together 24.4x70; sold in one parcel; Elias Kahn, purchaser.....13,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot n. s. 55th-st., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, Griffith Rowe, purchaser.....$7,900

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots w. s. 1st-st., n. e. corner North 8th-st., with right in East River in front, lots each 25x100, and 4 adjoining lots, supposed nominal sale, A. S. Thorp.....$45,000

1 lot s. s. 1st-st., n. e. corner North 8th-st., 25x75, supposed nominal sale, same buyer as above.....2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 87TH-ST. (north side), about 100 feet west of Third-avenue, also lot on the north side of 87th-st. (Harlem), 50 by 100.5, about 175 feet west of 7th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FIVE-story and basement Dorchester stone front store, No. 808 Broome-st., south-west corner of Sixth-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 93 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale, in Harlem, between 5th and Madison aves.; 18 ft. 11.3½x75 feet; in well built and arranged in good order; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR 34TH-st., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, and with all the improvements; early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, in Harlem, painted and decorated throughout, and in perfect order. Price $18,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to J. FARRIOT & NOYES, No. 19 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, auction sales at Exchange Rooms, and also sales of furniture at residences. J. JOUBERT, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, four 3-story brown-stone front houses, north-west corner of 49th-st. and Madison-av., 20x60, included, 22x55; all trimmed in hard wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. BAKER.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 102.9x61. Front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 182 Franklin-st.; house 22 feet front, lot 25x97.8; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN New-York, corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 15 AND 17 Hartford-st. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, No. 376 Broadway.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY.—SEVERAL pieces near Broadway for sale. H. M. SWAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES IS THE Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 93 BROADWAY, offers for sale the following first-class residences:

E. 36th-st., n. Madison-av.	W. 46th-st., n. 6th-av.
W. 36th-st., n. 7th-av.	W. 46th-st., n. 8th-av.
W. 41st-st., n. 7th-av.	W. 124th-st., n. 8th-av.
W. 42d-st., n. 7th-av.	W. 125th-st., n. 8th-av.
W. 45th-st., n. 8th-av.	E. 64th-st., Madison-av.

Also a neat four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on East 84th-st., near Lexington-av., $14,000.

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable location for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, } Members of the Stock Exchange.
Lewis R. Brown, Esq. } DAVISON BROWN, Esq., Cashier of Bank of Commerce.
Samuel Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OR BROOKLYN. IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

W. R. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let; rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 41 Pine-st., Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 44th, 84th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th and 138th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

A CT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME cheap.—MARX & OPPENHEIM offer the following houses at reduced valuations for sale:

51st-st., near 5th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 21 feet front; all improvements	$23,000
52d-st., near Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone dwelling, 20x60, frescoed and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture	31,000
37th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x60, frescoed, all improvements	27,000
Lexington-av., near 58th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 21x60.10, frescoed, all improvements	30,000
40th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 20x60, complete with all improvements	17,000
60th-st., few doors from 8th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 21x60x100, complete with all improvements	42,000
52d-st., near 3d-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x88x100, all improvements, and in good order, in two	32,000
38th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x60x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee	19,000
39th-st., near 8th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x60x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, in perfect order	32,000

Office Broadway, corner 126th-st., Harlem.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 11 West 38th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., house 20x55 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout; contains all modern improvements, including hot-water apparatus, heating apparatus; lot 98x8.4. To be seen by permit only. APPLY TO E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. KANE, (Agent, Constable & Co.,) No. 320 Canal-st., New-York.

A—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVE., a first-class three-story and basement dwelling; one furnished, one unfurnished; location unexceptionable; prices reasonable; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 87TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5th-av., a four-story brown-stone house, of full width and in perfect order throughout, with all the finishing superior in nature, chandeliers and gas-fixtures and furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—A SUPERior, full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order, with or without furniture; price reasonable. W. R. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—AN elegant new four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, for sale cheap, with or without part furniture. W. R. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—57TH-ST. AND 5th-av., a first-class large three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, extra width. For particulars and permit apply to owner, Room 10, No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th aves., by order of executors, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 25 feet front on 49th-st., by 100 feet deep. Apply to JOHN B. COLLIS, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE ON THE front, best in all respects, one of the most desirable and finest places in this Branch, large house, most completely and well built, now in good order, containing nine kitchen, very large laundry with stationary wash-tubs, having hot and cold water, two bathrooms, piazza, veranda, a perfect view of the ocean; large lot-house, filled with cold room in same connecting with kitchen by brick archway; stable, with two rooms for coachmen; about four acres of land, all in perfect order. Possession 1st May next.

Other cottages, varying in prices and well located, for sale or to rent furnished; also lots or plots of acres for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Commutation ticket, 30 minutes; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, improvements, gas, water, privy, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage, with stable, large lot, and fine shade trees; garden and [illegible] and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more unusual advantages than are usually found in suburban residences when any place

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
sail every SATURDAY and steamer WEDNESDAY, and from Glasgow and Derry, Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe by railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark. Saloon, second cabin and steerage accommodations and steerage at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAM A. GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anchor	Sat., Mar. 4	Columbia ..... Sat., Mar. 25
Ethiopia	Sat., Mar. 11	Caledonia ..... Wed., April 5
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Anchoria ..... Sat., April 8

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $70, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices in
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, via HALIFAX, Tuesday, March 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
And thereafter every SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $30
To Londonderry ..... 80 | To Londonderry 30
To Halifax, N. S. ..... 20 | To Halifax, N. S. 20
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be purchased here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power ocean steamers from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
ERRICSSON, Capt. GUARD ..... March 4, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHILDEN ..... March 8, at 7 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH ..... March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... March 22, at 3 P. M.
TYBEE, Capt. DUNCAN ..... March 29, at 10 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... April 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... April 12, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Scotia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 | Abyssinia, Wednesday, Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Alsatia, Thursday, Mar. 16 | Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wednesday, Mar. 22 | Calabria, Thursday, April 6
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers.
First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at the lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, Capt. Cross, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, Capt. Gedney, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Thursday, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Through tickets to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $90 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
ST. LAURENT, Lehardy.....SATURDAY, March 25
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COM-PANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$120 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon
ON THE 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
excepting when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Diego.
Departures of this every month will touch at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Diego.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
Freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in connection with this line.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Warren-st.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. VAN SCHAICK.....Thursday, March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. HOWARD.....March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....March 23
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearborn.....Thursday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Kelley.....Saturday, March 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Thomas.....Wednesday, March 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA POINTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 7 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 36 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Alabama and Gulf Railroads.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 29 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class A 1 wheel steam-ship
R. WHITEHURST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 35 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 2 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 36 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 30 East River, on SATURDAY, March 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer Pelican will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., touching at Lewes, Del., with the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo ex bark BOLINA, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that said cargo (excepting a portion of the same brought up from the beach) is in store at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Commerce-street, Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.
Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned for an order for the same without delay.
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters,
No. 61 Wall-st.
For Agents of bark Bolina.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can defray the expense of a courier, can find one to leave here without cost, their services being furnished in return for the many facilities of cars and travelling frequently given courtesies and conveyances of baggage; in order to secure the best passage-tickets, &c., and to relieve the traveller from imposition, and in the matter of change of money to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travelling servants, who desire employment, can be supplied by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Amsterdam, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 4th of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. RISCOM.....March 4
MERRIMACK, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 4
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TAYLOR.....May 4
These splendid steamers sail on established days, and will not be changed. Passengers, having their tickets endorsed at the office of the Company, can leave on any day they please.
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
BEDFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. W. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all reports. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE
OF BREXLAZ, ABT & CO.
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.
LONDON.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 15th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
HENRY BEECKMAN, JOHN B. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING, JAS. MONNELMAN,
T. B. READ, G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR, GRATZ NATHAN,
P. M. BIXBY, THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER, C. H. RUSSELL,
T. A. BANCKER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgages at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend these, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 122 BOWERY AND 209 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE E. RHOADES, Assistant Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 13 WALL-ST.,
NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 13 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will remain open one hour.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO.,
FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER,
NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.
ELLEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 13 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first class and three Trustees of the second class, by order of the President.
W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by
JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$100,000.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.
Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New-York, June 1 and Dec. 1; principal payable Dec. 1, 1881. The issue of the above bonds has been duly authorized by the State Legislature and the City Council, and approved by a majority of the votes cast by the people. The city of St. Paul, situated on the bend of navigation on the Mississippi River, is next to Chicago, the great railroad centre of the North-west, seven railroads now enter the city, the latter starting point, and an eighth (the West Wisconsin) will reach the city from the South-west during the coming Summer. The great Northern Pacific Railroad has by the purchase of the lines of the St. Paul and Pacific, made the city its eastern terminus.
The city has by the last census a population of over 20,000, and is rapidly increasing in both population and wealth.
Its bonded debt is light in proportion to its wealth, and the city taxes promptly collected. We believe the above bond to be a safe and profitable investment, and offer the same for sale at 90.
LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
No. 12 William-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.
MILLER E. MOORE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors may prefer.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available in payments in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable On DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 93.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agency, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, on the 4th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF LAND-GRANT bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway), due March 1, 1871, and the principal of bonds Nos. 1 to 220 inclusive, maturing at same date, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation, at the office of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 22, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD first mortgage eight per cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 40 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broadst., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT WITTY'S, NO. 635 BROADWAY.—Prices down. Great reduction. Carriages and harness, all styles, new and second-hand, at great bargains. Assortment of pony phaetons and coupe dogcarts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXCHANGE DINING-ROOM, FIRST-class, free from incumbrance, doing a profitable business of $60,000 per year; price $16,000, or to an acceptable party half interest would be sold for real estate or acceptable security. Address, describing property offered, RETIRING, Box 180 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A FEW more engagements by the day or week, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit for children. Can be seen at No. 328 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION; is a good seamstress; would accept by the week or month; has good City references. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, or attention, or assist in washing and ironing, or general house-work; by a very neat, tidy, willing and respectable young woman; best City testimonials. Call at No. 605 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family where an experienced French and American cook is required; can take entire charge of kitchen; best of references. Call for two days at No. 323 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a Protestant young woman, very respectable; is an experienced nurse and good seamstress; willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Apply at No. 323 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class Protestant young woman; she is a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and an excellent laundress, or chamber-maid and washing, or fine washing; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine muslins, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 238 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and respectable girl to go in the country in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting or assist in washing; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as child's nurse; has good references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 112th-st., for two days, second door, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 226 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 201 8th-av., between 20th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has several years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the washing in a private family; City references. Call at No. 201 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st.

J. H. LEE WITH C. C. BEDELL, No. 260 4th-av., corner 28th-st., first-class servants of every description wanted immediately, Protestant and Catholic.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish and American male and female help can be constantly found at No. 139 4th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 251 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; good laundress and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR person, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking, all ordered or made dishes; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; very best City reference. Can be seen at 218 West 30th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; excellent City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse, or to take charge of an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; best of reference. Call or address No. 167 West 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, capable of taking care of an infant and very capable of nursing an infant with the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 87th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class French cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who has the highest City references. Call or address No. 145 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW more engagements by the day; recommended by the best ladies; can operate on the different machines; prefers Mrs. S.'s, Dress-maker, as the silver close is a short beauty. Apply at No. 240 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to do chamber-work and waiting or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Call from 10 o'clock to 2 at her present employer's, No. 27 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 345 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook in a private family; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, situations, one as first-class cook and the other as chamber-maid or waitress; good City references. Call at 110 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse; has no objections to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and to make herself generally useful; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, respectable girl as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing or sewing. Can be seen one day at her present employer's, No. 248 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small family; she is willing to do general house-work. Inquire at frame house on 1st-av., between 67th and 68th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general housework in a private family; good references. Call at No. 153 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waiting in a private family; best references. Call at No. 118 West 56th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do fine washing in a private family; is a good fluter; best references. Call at 226 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A situation as seamstress or to wait on a lady. Call on 5 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to assist chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Call at No. 221 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; City or country. Call at 167 West 126th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 8 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 103 Bowery, entrance on Hester.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIved at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 1 o'clock P. M., March 3, 1871, for refurnishing the Assembly Room of Primary School-house No. 24, IXth Ward.
Specifications may be seen at No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
JAMES HARRISON,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
CHAS. S. WRIGHT,
AND. VAN ANTWERP,
School Trustees, IXth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLAUER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 125th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $16, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 192 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

S. KLAUER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating or with without board, for a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 125th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

No. 353 WEST 32D-ST.—A PRIVATE family would like to meet with board a large, handsomely-furnished front room, with closet; pleasant neighborhood and modern improvements; references exchanged. No moving in May.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife; also, large room for boys on fourth floor; reference required. Call at No. 25 West 32d-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR FAMILIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 20 West 19th-st. References required.

No. 342 WEST 33D-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with board and fire, at $20 per week for two persons; also a room at $14.

No. 30 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR MADIson-av.—A newly furnished front room, on second floor, to let, with or without board.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE HAD at No. 119 East 17th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 4th-av., corner 18th-st., or No. 61 5th-av. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man of long experience in the cultivation of fruits and flowers under glass; none need apply but those wishing a first-class man. Address D. R., care of Richardson & Gould, seed warehouse, No. 260 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German with a small family; City or country; eight years' City experience; also able to take charge of a gentleman's place, if required; best City references. Can be seen or addressed for two days at 313 East 35th-st. J. SCHNIDER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 207 Times Office,

THE COAL PROBLEM.

Public Excitement Regarding the Scarcity Somewhat Allayed.

A Great Array of Statements—The Companies' Plea—The Miners' Defense—Condition of the Market—Present and Future.

The telegraphic dispatches from the various coal-fields, yesterday, announcing that the miners were obdurate in their demands, and that no compromise would be entertained by them, added fuel to the coal-fire of public opinion. The down-town business centres were by no means excited, as they were during the more violent periods of this coal dearth excitement, but the news had due effect. Business men of all grades are now disposed to regard the situation with stoicism. It has been discovered that a much larger supply than was at first estimated is now in the hands of certain manufacturers and others employing steam-power. A great many private consumers also, upon examining their bins more closely, have found enough to endure through the early Spring—perhaps until Summer. It has become quite a general opinion that the business of "cornering" the public is to be once divided, perhaps unequally, between three parties: the coal companies, railways, and miners; that it is simply a plot of extortion, skillfully covered under various plausible pretexts suited to the ends of the several constituent parties. This conviction seems to have settled upon the public mind, until the question is narrowed down to the simple interrogatory, "Who is to blame, what is the remedy, and how soon will it be applied?"

The following document has been received as an exposition of the "platform" of the principal coal-mining and carrying companies:

THE COAL COMPANIES' PLATFORM.

Prior to the war the prices paid for mining coal in the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions, were from thirty-five to forty cents per ton, and forty to fifty cents per ear; inside later, $1 12½; outside about eighty cents per day. During the inflation consequent upon the war prices were advanced as the paper value of money depreciated, until extravagant, high rates were reached. At the close of the rebellion prices were gradually reduced, until in 1868 and 1869 prices per ton was about fifty-seven cents, and the rate paid per car seventy-eight cents; inside labor, $1 75; outside, $1 40.

Early in 1869 prices were advanced to sixty-three and seventy cents per ton, and eighty-six cents and $1 20 per car; inside labor, $1 90; outside, $1 65 to $1 70, and outside $1 55. In May, of that year, the miners made a demand for an advance, coupled with a proviso that thereafter the rates of mining should be based upon the selling price of coal, and not upon a "Diamond" car, or other mine in proportion; and, further, that when coal could not be sold for $5 per ton at the shipping points, they would inaugurate a strike. This demand was complied with by the two northern companies as being subversive of discipline, and virtually placing the control of their property in the hands of an irresponsible organization.

Such was the position of affairs when the strike of 1869-70 was inaugurated. The rapid advance in the price of coal, consequent upon the strike, induced the operators to the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions to grant the demands of the men and concede the principle of the Pennsylvania Coal Company who had not connected themselves with the Miners' Union had been kept at work, while the others were idle, by large and rapid advances in wages, and at the beginning of September, after a suspension of four months, the two northern companies found themselves in a position where both operatives and men were virtually arrayed against them; so, so long as they could be kept in idleness the high prices for coal could be maintained, and consequent large gains to all who were working. By an arrangement made during the month of September, the miners receded from their position on the question of a return to work at the old rates of 1868-69, which being paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which were thirty cents per ton, and forty-five cents per car, in advance of May prices. These rates were continued until the close of November, 1870, when after the resumption by the two northern companies, coal again declined in price, and as wages were reduced in Schuylkill County, differences arose between the men and the operators which culminated in the strike in that region of last year, which was finally settled by what is known as the "ten per compromise," which is now thrown overboard by the men. During the whole of the year 1870 the men maintained by the three northern companies, being fifty per cent. in advance of the rates current in Schuylkill County, and, as a consequence of such excessive and ——— they were delivering their coal at cost, as an absolute necessity therefore determined upon a reduction which should bring them upon an equality with other mining regions and with wages paid in other branches of industry, and decided upon a schedule which brought them back to the rates paid in May, 1869. This, said the statement, was a reduction, but the fact is carefully covered up that the artificial advance of September, 1869, was likewise excessive and extraordinary, and that the reduction simply took off an advance forced by circumstances which could not be controlled. The rates offered on the 1st day of December, after the reduction as above, were, say, sixty-three to seventy cents per ton, and seventy-five cents per car; inside labor, $1 65 per day; inside labor, $2, as against $2 50 per ton, 45 to 60 cents per car, 30 to 90 cents per day for common labor, and $1 to $1 25 for mason's work, which had been the rates heretofore. Miners can earn from $18 to $30 per week, working but about six hours per day—better average wages than is paid any other branch of industry in the country. There is no war with the Miners' Union, as it is said, but the only issue involved is the right to the control of our own property. We grant the men the ownership and control of their labor, as well as the right to combine, for the purpose of securing the highest possible price for it; but we deny the right to dictate to us what we shall do with our business, how we shall sell or dispose of our property, or to determine the amount of our production, or to assume in any way to give direction in the management of our mines. All that we ask of our men is that they come to us as dissatisfied with our terms and mode of doing business will leave our employ and permit others who stand ready and would gladly take their places to work. We want to open the interior of the coming public are identical with those of the producers and transporters in the issues involved, as, in order to place coal in their hands at fair prices, the movement must be steady and regular. Spasmodic efforts whatever, destroy economy in the cost in every department, particularly in transportation, and it is idle to suppose that transportation companies have any other interest than to keep up a uniform movement, even at low rates, than to have irregular movements, at high rates, and is never compensated by any temporary advance in the value of the product. One of the most active causes in producing the present condition of things is the fact that the high prices which for a season has attracted a much larger number of men to the mines than is required, and in order to prevent competition the union will permit no man to work who does not first join their organization, and pay a discretionary ——— to the ——— ——— pleasure, who to keep loyal, they must divide work with, and as the number increases the wages must be raised in order to maintain them in semi-idleness. This condition of things carried to a logical conclusion, must end in the ruin of the entire system, and as it is impossible that any branch of industry can long continue to support double the number of men required. Hence, it is the interest of the men as well as the companies that a portion of the force should be compelled to seek other avenues of employment, thus giving all full and constant work at fair wages, and at the same time relieve the public from extortionate charges, to which the trade has been subjected during the last two years. Coal can and should be sold at not to exceed $5 per ton at the shipping points, and at that rate would yield the wages to the men and reasonable profit to the operator and transporter, provided a steady, uniform and regular movement could be maintained. Without this the business is worthless.

THE MINERS' STORY.

The miners themselves tell a different story. Extracts from letters dated at various points in the coal-fields give us the following:

We are not an educated class of men, nor do we have many who can speak and write like the fine-hand men clerks in the coal companies offices. But we can tell the truth in just about as few words and as near to the point. Well, in the first place, we do not believe the higher wages have anything to do with the trouble. The companies have seemed to try to make out this thing. The men are standing out for their regular wages, what we have had while coal was selling at good prices. We don't believe in this. We know these companies are making plenty of money. If they had the stock today, they could make the same profits and afford to pay us the same wages. What they want to do is to put us where you know they used to be before we had any union. They meant us to work for less than what they know was right. They always have got up a neat little excuse for cutting every winter. We don't believe in this. We know these whom rules get to certain point the people buy less and we suffer. It is the greatest lie that ever was uttered that the miners went to put up the prices. We are all poor men. We know what hard work and trouble is. We feel for each other. We are bound to help each other. We know that when the people of the country get down on us it will be a change. But there is a community of interest in this. It is going to get a Benevolent Association. JOHN MINEY and his head men are as great and bad demagogues—are as full of humbug as some of the land monopolists. We don't intend to be starved out; we follow them because we don't dare to break out. You know how it is. If there is any division among us it will end in our defeat. We stick together on our bread and life. In fact it is the question of life. If we go back down there would be a mob. We would all get it a fight. Green men would be placed in our places. The real trouble is just here. The big prices while they lasted caused a large number of men to follow the business, and in order to prevent competition the union will permit no man to work who does not first join their organization, and pay a discretionary ——— to ——— ——— pleasure, who to keep loyal, they must divide work with, and as the number increases the wages must be raised in order to maintain them in semi-idleness. This condition of things carried to a logical conclusion, must end in the ruin of the entire system, and as it is impossible that any branch of industry can long continue to support double the number of men required. Hence, it is the interest of the men as well as the companies that a portion of the force should be compelled to seek other avenues of employment, thus giving all full and constant work at fair wages, and at the same time relieve the public from extortionate charges, to which the trade has been subjected during the last two years. Coal can and should be sold at not to exceed $5 per ton at the shipping points, and at that rate would yield the wages to the men and reasonable profit to the operator and transporter, provided a steady, uniform and regular movement could be maintained. Without this the business is worthless.

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